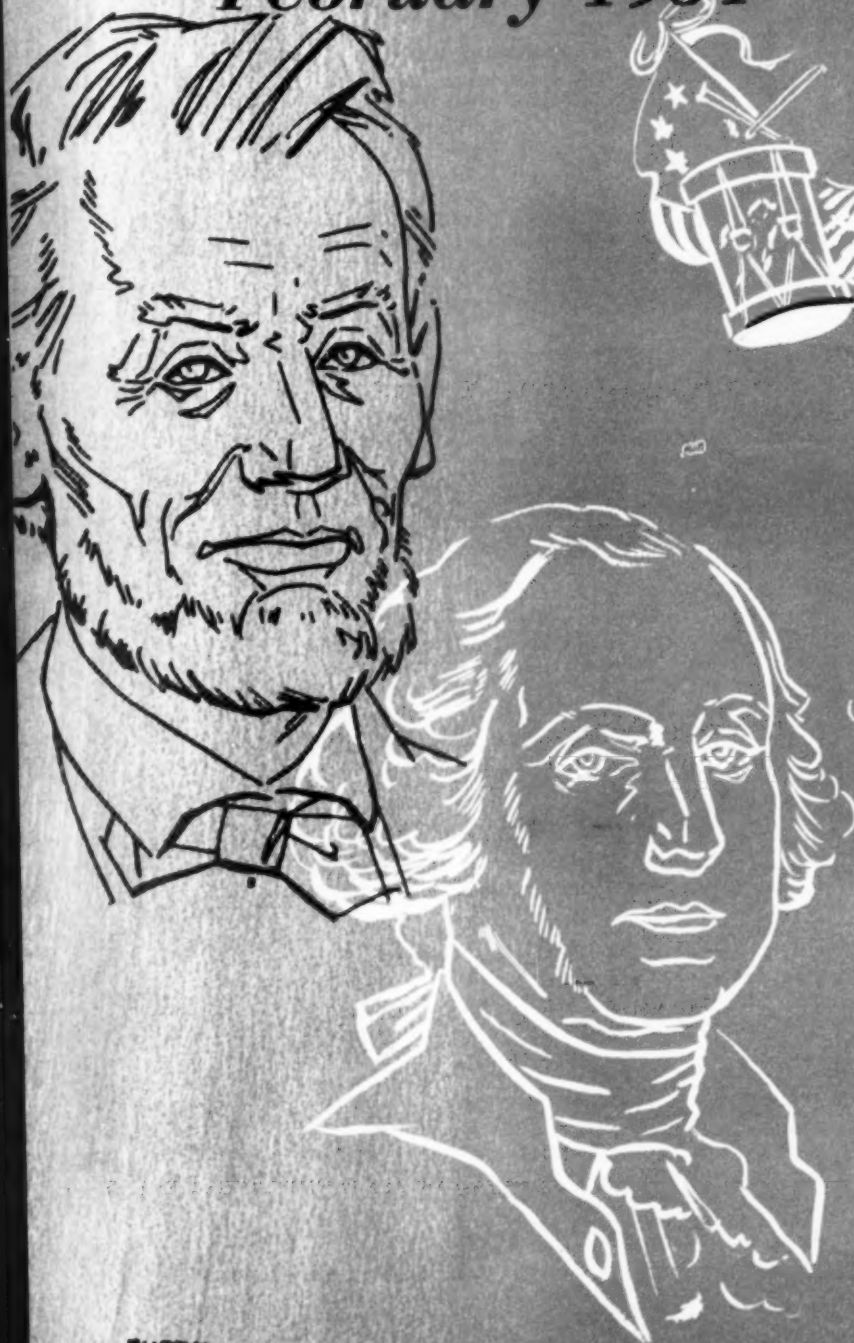


NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

February 1954



THE BIG GUY IN POLITICS

by Senator Charles E. Potter

TRUMAN'S "RED HERRING"

*by Congressman
Frank T. Bow*

AMERICAN EDUCATION AT THE CROSSROADS

by Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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Front Cover Artwork by Joseph E. Ruttkay

FEATURED in this issue . . .

REPUBLICANS naturally look upon Dwight Eisenhower as the head of their party, and Democrats, or at least the New Deal-Fair Deal element of the Democratic Party, regard Harry Truman or Adlai Stevenson as their leader. But while these men hold positions of honor and prestige, the really important man in party politics is the chap who put the leaders where they are today. Read "The Big Guy in Politics" by Senator Charles E. Potter, and you will learn that neither party could gain office or hold office without the precinct worker. He is the unsung hero behind the scenes, but he is the one who makes all else possible.

WE ALL REMEMBER Harry Truman's cry of "Red Herring." In fact, he shouted the slogan six times within eight months. Why did the Truman Administration seek to shield and shelter Communists and subversives in Washington? This is one of the most important questions facing the American people today, and you'll have a better understanding of what went on—and why—if you turn to Page 3 and read "Truman's 'Red Herring,'" by Congressman Frank T. Bow, another of the outstanding articles regularly offered by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

EDUCATION is a continuing problem for Americans. It is here the Communists are concentrating much of their fire in an attempt to recruit our young men and women. And the NATIONAL REPUBLIC is happy to present another enlightening article on this subject. Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi knows how the Reds operate behind the Iron Curtain, and he now has had several years of experience on an American campus. He has something to tell us in his timely essay—"American Education at the Crossroads."

AS WE ONCE AGAIN celebrate the birth of the Father of Our Country, it is highly appropriate to call your attention this month to two articles. On Page 13 W. A. Carto offers "Let's Read Again the Farewell Address!"; and on Page 21 H. Paul Caemmerer contributes "The Nation's Capital and George Washington." Both are inspiring presentations for February.

THE WELL-ROUNDED fare in this issue includes other features which you should not miss. To those who view with alarm the One World threat, we suggest L. E. Whitney's "The Constitution versus the U. N. Charter." To those whose eyes are turned toward the East, we recommend "Jawaharal Nehru and the Red Threat to India," written by Elliot Erikson, a newcomer to our columns. And all who believe in our way of life will find interesting reading in "Hello, Sucker!," "What Is a 'Liberal'?", "Accents by Ace" and "John Witherspoon—Christian and Patriot."

The current volume of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC will be available in microfilm form. For prices and information, address University Microfilms, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

THE BIG GUY IN POLITICS

By HON. CHARLES E. POTTER

U. S. Senator from Michigan

WHO is the most important person in the United States? You—the American voter. Under the Constitution, the right to vote was clearly established and permanently assured for the first time, and since then the voter has been talked to, persuaded, influenced, and pampered to the extent that millions of dollars are spent each year by both major political parties to win his favor.

It was the thought of our Founding Fathers that the voter would so cherish his new privilege that he would exercise it on every occasion. Early in the history of the Republic, such was the case, but as the Nation grew and expanded, the belief grew that it was an inherent right and it was taken more or less for granted. This apathy gave birth to the “political machine” which caused President Lincoln to say in 1864—“I can’t run the political machine; I have enough on my hands without that. It is the people’s business—the election is in their hands. If they turn their backs to the fire and get scorched in the rear, they’ll find they have to sit on the blisters.”

Varying degrees of good and bad governments on the local, State, and national levels since Lincoln’s time are directly proportionate to the interest expressed at the polls by the American body politic. It is well for us to remember that one vote—your vote or my vote—can decide an election. By a margin of less than one vote per precinct in one State, a President of the United States was elected. That has happened twice. On November 6, 1951, the mayor of New Haven, Conn., was elected by a margin of only two votes—34,848 to 34,846. On three occasions the Presidential election was so close that the decision was thrown into the House of Representatives. In 1936, Congressman William Rogers, of New Hampshire, won by a margin of only 17 votes. If only

one more vote had been cast for his opponent in only one precinct out of seven, Rogers would have lost.

Therefore, recognition of the importance of the “one vote” has placed increased emphasis on the value of the precinct worker who, in my judgment, is the “Big Guy in American Politics.”

Considering the important national and international issues involved in the 1952 Presidential campaign—considering further that

millions of dollars were spent to bring the candidates to the people and the people to the polls—only 63 per cent, or 61,637,951 out of 97,403,307 eligible voters went to the ballot box. While this was the greatest number of people ever to cast their votes in an American election and while the issues at stake were perhaps the most important in American history, we may rightfully ask what kept 36 million voters at home!

Elections are won and lost on the precinct level. The heart of any strong political organization lies in the precincts as those of us who have stood for elective office are quick to agree. It, therefore, becomes important to encourage precinct organization and give full cooperation to the precinct committeeman.

What kind of a fellow is the precinct committeeman?

Basically, he is a politician. He likes people and knows most of them in his precinct. He is a diligent, indefatigable worker constantly laboring for the party both in and between elections. He is unselfish and for the greater part receives little material reward for his work except the satisfaction, when his party wins, of having contributed to that victory.

He has been caricatured as a flashy, cigar-smoking, derby-wearing gent, when actually he is much more often a young lawyer, the corner grocer, or a hardware salesman. He labors for a cause that he loves and believes to be right and just. He presides at precinct meetings of the party and devotes most of his time to organization. He makes arrangements to have absentees vote and helps get the voters to the polls on election day. He distributes campaign materials and serves as liaison between higher party echelons and the voters. His political opinions are respected and generally he has resided in his precinct for several years. In many instances, his father before him was precinct committeeman. (See *POLITICS*, Page 32)



Miller of Washington

Senator Charles E. Potter

AN IMPORTANT FACT which should be given major consideration in evaluating the United Nations Charter is that it was largely written by the hand of a traitor to the United States. Knowledge of this fact leads to a more searching analysis of the provisions of the Charter that uncovers hidden meanings in passages of seemingly good intentions.

The frequent use of the beguiling phrase, "international peace and security," which recurs time and again on nearly every page of the Charter, induces the suspicion that its use is to camouflage, and justifies searching behind this insidious facade to discover what evils lurk there.

In our Declaration of Independence it is stated, "To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." That the U. N. Charter is designed to destroy the Constitution of the United States, which implemented this principle of government, is clearly indicated in the subversion of the Constitutional powers of Congress and the Supreme Court by the following passages:

"In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of *international peace and security*, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council ACTS ON THEIR BEHALF." (Emphasis supplied.)

This transfer of authority from the Congress to "act on behalf" of the United States, it should be noted, is consigned to a body which is ten to one of foreign membership, in whose hands the interests of the United States would not be of primary consideration. And, too, it should be noted that nowhere does the Charter define what circumstance the phrase, "international peace and security," includes, but it is a catch-all provision intended to authorize and justify any act of the Security Council.

"The Security Council may investigate *any* dispute, or *any situation* which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger maintenance of *international peace and security*." (Emphasis supplied.)

Is there anyone so lacking in mental capacity as to fail to realize that "any situation" includes publication by the press of the United States of criticism of a foreign government for milking Congress of financial handouts? Such investigation of "any situation" includes matters within the sole domain of Congressional authority, and effects abdication of that authority by Congress. Furthermore, "any situation" also includes matters which the Constitution places only within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

To reinforce this abdication of Congressional authority the Charter further provides: "The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

This passage pledges Congress to acceptance of control by the Security Council, and without regard

to what the "decisions" might be. It is noteworthy that here the conspirators forgot to include their shibboleth, "international peace and security."

Then comes the passage of the Charter under which we contract to go to war *without* prior sanction of Congress, and agree to *invasion of the United States by foreign armed forces*:

"All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of *international peace and security*, undertake to make available to the Security Council, ON ITS CALL and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, INCLUDING RIGHTS OF PASSAGE, necessary for the purpose of maintaining *international peace and security*." (Emphasis supplied.) The framers of this passage were so concerned to conceal their

design with the slogan of "international peace and security" that the phrase was unnecessarily repeated! Is it possible that we are so naive as not to comprehend that the grant of "rights of passage" means invasion by completely war-equipped foreign armies?

To further enhance these *war powers*, the following passage of the Charter vitiates the Constitutional command

of our armed forces by the President and the Congress, and places it with a body overwhelmingly foreign: "There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of *international peace and security*, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament."

"The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council."

It would be quite impossible to find words which would more completely place the United States at the mercy of a foreign body than are comprised in these passages of the United Nations Charter; and it is additional cause for alarm to find that a general of the Communist army is Chairman of this Military Staff Committee!

Now, turning to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, we find definite subversion of the authority vested by the Constitution in our Supreme Court:

"The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and ALL MATTERS SPECIALLY PROVIDED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS IN FORCE." (Emphasis supplied.)

The membership of the Court is limited to 15, no two of whom may be from the same member nation, and it may happen to not include any legal representation from the United States. The Statute further provides as to decisions of the Court, "the judgment is final and without appeal."

In view of the fact that our Constitution provides for the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in all legal matters in (*See CONSTITUTION V. CHARTER, Page 31*)

THE CONSTITUTION versus THE U. N. CHARTER

By L. E. WHITNEY

TRUMAN'S 'RED HERRING'

By **HON. FRANK T. BOW**

Representative to Congress from Ohio

PUBLIC opinion polls show that nine out of every ten people in the United States today would like to know more about the secret New Deal policy of protecting Communist spies and saboteurs then working in the Government in Washington. How many Reds, wobblies, and fellow-travelers were given lush asylum on the Federal payroll? Did the Kremlin cell in Washington actually make U. S. policies in a way to advance Communist world imperialism at the expense of the American taxpayers? These now are questions of historical fact, which must be answered.

It is interesting to recall—now that the FBI has spoken—that the first report on Harry Dexter White's Soviet espionage activities in the U. S. Treasury was sent to President Harry S. Truman in November, 1945. Yet, almost three years later—in August, 1948—Truman uttered the greatest historical fraud of modern history—"Red Herring."

Alger Hiss had been identified before the House Un-American Activities Committee as chief of the Communist spy network in the State Department. Asked about these revelations, Truman, on August 5, 1948, dismissed the disclosures as "simply a red herring." The House Committee, he added, was "doing irreparable harm to certain persons . . . and undermining public confidence in the Government." During the next eight months Truman repeated the "Red Herring" slogan five times.

Had Truman's views prevailed, the Hiss case would have been dropped. There would have been no more investigations into spies, subversion, and espionage in the U. S. Government.

Fortunately for America and the world, Truman's cover-up did not prevail. Richard M. Nixon was at that time a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee; so was Senator Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota. They knew beyond question that the Kremlin network had been robbing this country of every military secret for at least five years, perhaps ten. They would not let the Hiss investigation die. And on August 28, 1948, the House Committee was able to report formally:

"It is now definitely established that during the late war, and since then, there have been numerous Communist espionage rings at work in our executive agencies, which have worked with and through the American Communist Party and its agents, to relay to Russia vital information essential to our national defense and security."

This report came just three weeks after Truman's first "Red Herring."

Harry Truman's softness toward U. S. Communism had been marked four years earlier. Nominated for Vice President at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in July, 1944, Truman campaigned in California in October. On October 17 he was asked at a press conference if he welcomed the support of Earl Browder, then the No. 1 Communist in the U. S. Truman replied that he welcomed the support "of anybody who will help keep President Roosevelt in office."

Five months later, in March, 1945, Earl Browder was able to boast publicly that there were "some 13,000 Communists in the armed forces of the United States . . . and, of course, there are Communists holding commissions in the United States Army."

This proud boast by Earl Browder was published approximately one month before President Roosevelt's death, on April 11, 1945. But it apparently gave no alarm to the new President, Truman, for he wrote to George Earle, former Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, under date of February 28, 1947:

"People are very much wrought up about the Communist bugaboo, but I am of the opinion that the country is perfectly safe as far as Communism is concerned—we have too many sane people. Our Government is made for the welfare of the people, and I don't believe there will come a time when anyone will really want to overturn it."

This letter, we now know, was written 15 months after the first FBI warning on Harry Dexter White had been delivered to the White House.

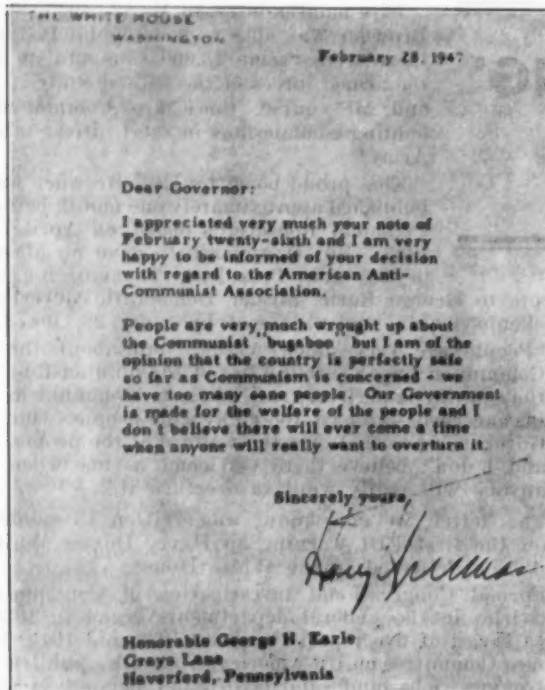
Formal Congressional investigation of Communist activities in the Federal departments began in 1938. In a series of five reports between 1938 and 1945 the House Committee on Un-American Activities published the names, jobs, and salaries of 1,597 persons in the Federal Government suspected of Communist affiliations.

In turn, each of those reports was denounced and ridiculed by the White House. The Dies Committee became the butt of the most terrifying Communist smear campaign American ever had known. No action was taken to remove the Communist affiliates from the Federal rolls. Indeed, the men who sought to expose Communism in Washington became the Nation's "public enemies"—not the Communist payrollers exposed.



Slutz City, Ia., Journal

Showing the Way He 'Caught' Communists



Copy of Letter Written by Former President Truman to George H. Earle in Which He Called the Communist Menace a 'Bugaboo.'

The first indictment of a Government worker accused of Communist activity did not come until January 20, 1947, some nine years after the Dies Committee had begun its work. More significant, this 1947 indictment of Carl Aldo Marzani did not come until the Republicans had won control of Congress in the election of November, 1946. With that election, the official protection of Communism in Washington, which had prevailed since 1933, began to crumble. And before that historic 80th Congress had expired, in December, 1948, the whole tragic betrayal of America to Communism had been exposed to public view through the Alger Hiss case, the Marzani trial, the Amerasia case and the notorious Gerhart Eisler case.

The pattern of Kremlin espionage activities revealed in these cases traces back to 1934, but the essential details on the operations of the Washington spy ring were concealed from public view for 13 long years. Only through the election of a Republican Congress in 1946 were the American people enabled to penetrate the cloak of Presidential protection so long thrown around the Communist network in Washington.

During those 13 years of official protection, Communist cells entrenched themselves solidly in every department of the U. S. Government, including the military branch. In no department or agency during those terrible years could any policy of the American Government be decided upon, or applied, without the prior routine knowledge of some Communist party-liner within the agency involved.

In the entire Federal establishment there was no such thing as a secret from Moscow.

The shocking extent of this Communist penetration was disclosed in the Marzani trial. Beginning early in 1942, Marzani had worked in the Department of State, the Office of Strategic Services, and as a master-sergeant in the U. S. Army. The indictment of January 20, 1947, specified three charges of direct Commu-

nist activity. His subversive operations, in the language of the indictment, aimed at these purposes:

- (1) "Disintegration of the morale of the military forces of the United States;
- (2) "Teaching the principles of Communism to men in the military forces;
- (3) "Recruiting members for the Communist Party from the ranks of the military forces."

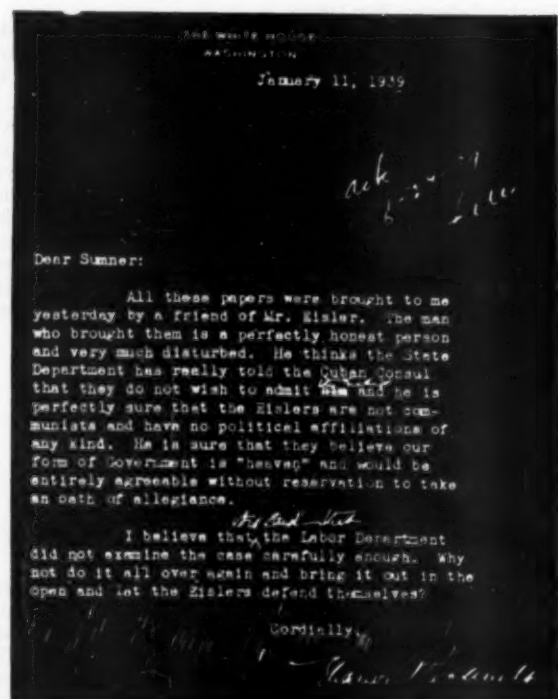
Marzani, a naturalized citizen, had used the name of Tony Whales in connection with Communist organization work in New York as early as 1940 and 1941—two years before he was cleared for State Department employment.

While a master-sergeant in the Army, attached to OSS, Marzani handled much secret material, including charts, graphs and figures showing strength and deployment of United States forces. He produced a motion picture showing new equipment of the Army, and its strength in various theaters. After the fall of Germany in May, 1945, he made a six-month tour of the occupied area, gathering information about our troop deployment and incorporated the data into moving pictures.

When the State Department absorbed OSS in 1946, Marzani went along as a deputy chief in the "presentation division" of the department's new security program. Here, his job dealt with the preparation and dissemination of such material as a reference manual on the revised department security regulations, a security handbook, and a sound motion picture called *Security of Information*.

This is how the Kremlin spy ring placed one of their own men in charge of the State Department's program to weed out spies and espionage agents.

Another case explored by the House Committee on Un-American Activities touched upon the operations in Washington, (See TRUMAN'S 'RED HERRING,' Page 29)



In 1939 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Wrote This Letter to Sumner Wells, Then Undersecretary of State, Interceding in Behalf of Hanns Eisler.

AMERICAN EDUCATION AT THE CROSSROADS

By **NICHOLAS NYARADI**

*Chairman, Department of Economics,
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois
Former Minister of Finance of Hungary*

Dr. Nyaradi served as Minister of Finance in Hungary's post-war coalition government, where he gained first-hand knowledge of the Communist conspiracy. He is now a member of the faculty of Bradley University, where he has had among his students the son of Congressman Harold H. Velde, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In the classroom, in lectures, in books and in articles such as this, Dr. Nyaradi is helping to alert Americans to the menace that confronts them—The Editor.

CHRISTMAS in my native Hungary is—or at least *was* before the complete Bolshevization of the country—the same heart-warming great holiday as it is in America. Children everywhere counted anxiously the days which separated them from the big event, and a lot of letter-writing was done by the small fry to “competent authorities in Heaven” with regard to the expected presents.

The only difference was perhaps that while in America it is Santa Claus who rides with his reindeer through the air on Christmas eve, in Hungary it is Christ who flies in through the open windows of the small Hungarian houses to deliver the Christmas tree and the gifts to the good little children.

Two years ago, shortly before Christmas, a strange thing happened in one of the Communist-controlled grade schools in Budapest. The door of a classroom swung wide open and a peculiar-looking man walked in through it—to the amazement of the bewildered children. The man wore a long white garb, a blond beard, and a blond wig. The class teacher, as she noted the expressions on the faces of the children, said to them: “Why are you so surprised? I thought you would recognize this man after the description given to you by your reactionary parents! Well, of course, he is Christ and he came here to ask you what you kids want for Christmas.”

The actor, who played the part of Christ, first began to walk up and down the aisles and took the notes of the happy children, but then suddenly stopped before a bright-eyed, six-year-old boy, and—without any reason and without any warning—slapped the little lad twice sharply across the face, and stalked out of the classroom.

The boy—feeling completely innocent—burst out in bitter tears, whereupon the teacher told him: “You shouldn’t be surprised at this! Didn’t you after all know that this is just the way Christ treats innocent little children?”

This isn’t the end of the story, however. Shortly after Christmas, the teacher asked her class whether they got any of the gifts which they had asked from Christ. The unanimous answer was, of course, “No!” After which the teacher remarked:

“I could have told you in advance that there is no reason to ask from Christ any presents! After all, you should know that He is just an invention of the evil American capitalists who want to deceive and enslave you. So, if you children want gifts, you better write to Generalissimo Stalin, who is the benevolent father of all the children in the world, and I am sure that he will do more for you than all the American war-mongers and their Christ can ever do.”

This, of course, is only one of countless horrifying examples, showing how the minds, souls, and hearts of millions and millions of innocent youngsters are systematically poisoned today in the Soviet orbit. Communist education is engaged today in the greatest mass murder of human history by poisoning the minds of the young generation through the systematic distortion of truth. Soviet educators in this way complement very efficiently the methods of physical extermination in Soviet slave labor and annihilation camps. Genocide is carried out with cold-blooded precision today on the largest possible scale behind the Iron Curtain, as enemies or potential enemies of the Communist regime are physically destroyed, while the minds of millions of youngsters are scientifically prepared and conditioned through the frightening methods of Soviet education.

In no way do I want to compare this horrifying efficiency of Communist education with the great traditions and noble purposes of the American educational system. But when we see the cold determination with which the Soviet regime uses the powerful weapon of education in order to achieve its inhuman goals, we have to face unwillingly the question whether or not the American educational system has fully recognized the tremendous responsibility which it has to bear in this critical period of American history.

The first and immediate task, of course, is to ferret



Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi

out every Communist influence from our schools, but this is not the only task. Dr. Bella Dodd once said that, according to her knowledge, there are still some 1,500 Communist teachers in America, which—although a very small number indeed—is just 1,500 too many. Not even the most liberal interpretation of democratic principles can go so far as to tolerate the presence of enemy agents in our most vital positions. At the same time, however, when very necessary security measures are taken in order to protect every strategic plant, office, or organization against subversive infiltration, one can only wonder why the same system is not used in the schools before hiring an instructor. Isn't the classroom just as sensitive an area as a military post or an atomic plant? After all, we should not forget that youth is the greatest asset and greatest treasure of every country, and, therefore, the destructive work which Communist teachers can do by poisoning the souls and minds of young Americans is by no means less dangerous than the activities of a "security risk" in a strategic plant or in a Government office.

Last spring the sponsors of two anti-Communist bills in the Illinois State legislature requested me to testify on behalf of those bills. During my testimony one of the State Senators asked me what I thought about the loyalty oath for teachers which would have been one of the provisions of the bill. "To love your country, in my opinion, is just as natural as to love your wife," I replied. "If your wife, for any reason, would ask you to repeat your vows, you certainly wouldn't hesitate to do so—provided you still love her. I simply cannot see why a teacher, who is loyal to his country, would hesitate to reaffirm his loyalty—especially if he could help to resolve in this way one of the most urgent problems of his country."

OF COURSE, many complaints were and still are heard to the effect that such measures are apt to destroy what is called "academic freedom." All this, however, has nothing to do with freedom of education, and I believe that Congressman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, gave an excellent definition of what he and his committee want to achieve in this field. "I firmly believe," Mr. Velde said, "that Marxism has to be taught in our schools *but not by Marxists*." The clearest line ever drawn between *education* and *indoctrination*!

And this brings up, of course, another aspect of the great problem in American education today, namely, that so very often we disregard completely the vital fact that under the present circumstances "freedom of education" is not the only vital issue we have to face, as "education for freedom" is just as important if not more important.

President Eisenhower recently made a classical statement saying that he was surprised that only 21 American soldiers chose to embrace Communism and to remain behind the bamboo curtain, because education does not emphasize enough the blessings of freedom.

American schools have the very best curricula today in the world, but while we teach our students social science and languages and physical education and even the knowledge of how to *cross* safely a street, we in most cases neglect to teach them how to *live* safely in a world troubled by Communist activity and aggression.

If we do not give the necessary educational background and knowledge to our students, and fail to warn them that their lives will be spent for a long time to come in constant danger and under the per-



United Press

Congressman Harold H. Velde Is One of the Bitterest Fighters Against Communism in Our Schools.

manent shadow of Communist aggression from without and subversion from within, how can we expect them to stand firmly in this historical storm which rages today all over the world? If we fail to explain to our students that we are today in danger, not because we are "imperialists" or "capitalist warmongers," but simply because an evil doctrine and its cruel followers in the Kremlin have ordered the quick and full destruction of everything we cherish, how can we expect these young people to become good citizens, and—if necessary—courageous soldiers after they leave the school?

This, however, is only one part of the new duties of the American school. Perhaps still more important than this would be education's added emphasis on the great privileges of the American way of life. Of course, the meaning of the Declaration of Independence or of the Constitution is carefully explained to students all over the country; but how much better they would appreciate these great documents if they could compare them to the horrible and deadly facts of life as they exist behind the Iron Curtain!

One of America's greatest dangers today is the indifference of so many good Americans toward their own vital problems. This could be remedied to a great extent if schools could do a better job in increasing the appreciation of young Americans toward their great privileges.

This is especially true when it comes to educating our students in the advantages of the American system of free economy. I hope that it was an exception rather than the rule, when a young college instructor—whom I had asked how he explains to his students the great merits of the free enterprise system—indignantly replied: "I refuse to propagandize anything in my classes!" Considering the fact that the system of free enterprise made this country the strongest and its citizens the best-fed, best-clad and most prosperous people in the world, is it "propaganda" to emphasize the blessings of this system in college classrooms?

(See AMERICAN EDUCATION AT CROSSROADS, Page 32)

JAWAHARAL NEHRU AND THE RED THREAT TO INDIA

By ELLIOT ERIKSON

HOW FAR do Jawaharal Nehru's sympathies really lie with world Communism? How much of a threat is the Kremlin to India? The questions become ever greater puzzles that have more and more menace in their content.

Within the United Nations, India has been much more of a friend of the U.S.S.R. than it has been of the United States. V. K. Krishna-Menon, India's delegate, is a man of strong and long-standing Communist sympathies. During his stay in England as a student, he wrote articles for the London *Daily Worker*. He joined the English Labor Party, and in the early days of the war, before Hitler attacked Russia, Krishna-Menon refused to break with the Communists, although the rest of the laborites did.

Consequently, Krishna-Menon was cut off the lists of laborite parliamentary candidates. Then, when the panzers hurtled across the steppes, he came out for full aid to the Soviets, earning much animosity in India, where many saw the war as a chance to revolt against England. Now, Krishna-Menon sits in the United Nations, and hurls long streams of abuse at Americans.

Nehru himself proclaims Indian "neutrality" in the cold war, but assaults America frequently, seldom hitting at Russia. He has engineered the Asian-Arab bloc which sides much more with the Soviets than with the United States. He sells radioactive Thorium, a product useful for atom-bomb manufacture, to the Soviets but none to the West.

The question of whom his actions aid does not exist. The most important problem is how much does he act out of genuine sympathy and how much out of political fear?

Within India itself, Nehru hardly ranks as a leftist, despite his increasingly loud talk of Socialism. His government has done nothing about land reform, little about public development of industry, and has always managed to gain the support of the wealthy manufacturers of the industrial centers. Indian capitalists, some of the richest in the world, are not as taxed or restricted as their American counterparts. Nehru, of course, promises changes, and speaks of plans to propel India into Socialism. Planning has been going on for years, but little has been done.

The Indian people are pretty much anti-West by experience as well as by propaganda. England was, for them, the traditional enemy and oppressor. America had bases in

India during the war, and when mob fighting broke out against the English, Americans became involved as a matter of course. To the Indian, it is easy to picture America as simply the successor to the crown of English imperialism. Nehru, who knows the Indian mind well, undoubtedly thinks that a strong alliance with the West would mean a disaster.

But the Communist world is able to put much pressure on him.

The military threat to India has been overestimated, especially by circles in the Indian government who would like American money without having to give up their present anti-American position. True, Tibet no longer exists as a buffer between the sub-continent and China. Afghanistan could fall in hours. But a Chinese or Russian military invasion still would have to channel itself through a handful of small passes and over rugged mountain roads. Armor would find its gasoline supplies hard to furnish and easy to block. Infantry could be bottled up in the Himalayas.

Already, English jets and facilities for maintaining them exist in Pakistan. The fields could be swiftly filled with American Sabres, and with tactical atomic bombs that could possibly make any Russo-Chinese invasion of India a debacle.

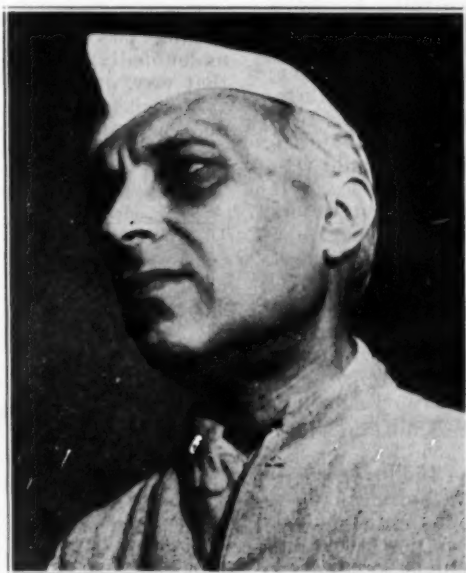
The political threat is a different story. Perhaps a major element in this menace is the mystery of the supposedly dead leader, Chandra Bose.

During the war, Chandra Bose volunteered his services to the Japanese, and led a "liberation" army which was supposed to help Nippon in its invasion of India. The army accomplished nothing, but Chandra Bose increased his standing as a national hero. Before the war, he was an arch-priest of violence in the overthrow of the British; despite the opposition of both Nehru and Gandhi, he got himself elected as leader of the Congress Party.

Now, for his work with the Japanese, Bose is considered a hero by the millions who rioted in the abortive 1942 revolt against the British, and who were put down with tank guns and tear gas. Countless families have but two pictures in their homes—those of Gandhi and Chandra Bose. Numerous Congress Party officials, even those who strongly oppose Chandra Bose and all he stands for, say that if the unpredictable rebel lived today, he, not Nehru, would rule India.

There is a strong possibility that Bose is alive. At the end of the war, when the Japanese front collapsed in Burma, Bose, if he showed himself, ran a great risk of being prosecuted as an international war criminal. He was supposed to have tried to escape Burma by plane, and died in a crash.

Yet numerous people report seeing him after his supposed death, including a nurse in a field hospital who treated him for minor injuries. His body was never found, and Allied intelligence officers could find



Jawaharal Nehru

Acme

no evidence that he died in the wreckage of the plane he was supposed to have fallen in.

The rumor persists that he soon took another plane, this time to Yenan, then the capital of Communist China. At that time, India was not yet free, and Bose could have easily been hunting for a new possible enemy of England who would precipitate another war that might collapse the British Empire. World Communism would be an excellent candidate.

If Bose is still held prisoner in Communist China, he could be sprung as the leader of a Red "liberation" of India from capitalism. The most strongly anti-Communist Congress leaders admit that if such an event happened, Indian resistance to China would collapse immediately.

The internal political threat is a more tangible menace than rumors about a dead man, but the geography of this threat is more important than the numbers. The Indian Communist Party is now the second largest in the nation, holding 30 per cent of the vote. Also, it has a large number of armed irregulars who have carried on partisan warfare with the government for years.

The Indian Army has shown itself quite able to take care of the partisans, and, although Nehru is indifferent toward armed Chinese ravagers in Korea, he is quite ruthless in dealing with the Red revolution when it sticks out its head in his own nation.

THE Communist vote has not affected the Congress strength. The Congress is still overwhelmingly the majority party, both among the people and in parliament. The supporters of Moscow draw their strength from areas which never voted for the Congress anyway, notably industrial workers and the disaffected nationalities of the South. Formerly these votes went to the impractical, non-violent Socialists, but when it became obvious that the Socialist Party could accomplish nothing, its supporters turned Communist.

Communist control in the South is most dangerous to the concept of a united India. Bolsheviks now control the whole tip of the southward-pointing spearhead which is India. In this tip, not only is landlordism at its unmitigated worst, but there is dissatisfaction on another score: the primarily centralist Congress wanted a strong national government, and English and Hindustani as the official languages. The southern provinces have histories and languages of their own, and separatism has always been popular among them. Now the Communists have succeeded in ending Hindustani as the official language of the South, substituting local dialects. Continued agitation could possibly bring about separatism, and open civil war. If the Kremlin wanted to fish in such troubled waters by supplying arms, ammunition, and propaganda, Nehru's government might be pushed over the edge of bankruptcy by the cost of the resultant struggle.

In the cities, unemployment is a growing problem. The Ford Foundation now lists it as more important than food. Formerly the Indian worker often earned less than was required to buy enough food to eat, and slept 13 in a room in cheap and unsanitary housing. Disease and discontent were rampant, and the Soviets exploited the situation to the full.

In one foreign-owned steel mill, the Indian laborers became so infuriated, they threw the European foremen into the blast furnaces. The Indian anti-Communist agitator, Swarup, had great difficulties in issuing his pamphlets, since the printers' unions refused to print them. The temper of the Indian worker is ugly; the wealthy mill owners and ex-nobles sit in their



Ten Were Killed and More Than 300 Injured in Bombay Riots in February, 1946, on What Would Have Been the 50th Birthday Anniversary of Chandra Bose.

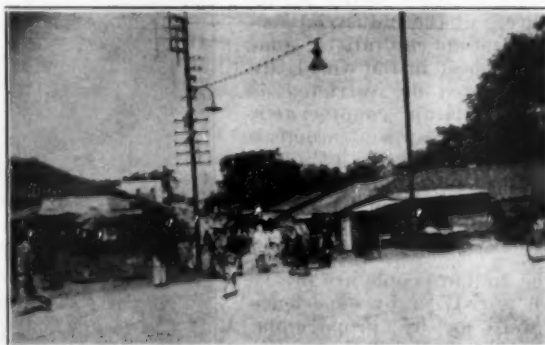
beautiful mansions in Calcutta and Bombay and refuse to invest anything. They feel quite openly that it is only a question of time. They see themselves as lost in their own country, and make plans openly for quick flight from the mobs in the slums so near to them. The desperate economic circumstances of these seething crowds now become worse.

Before the last elections, Nehru adopted a moderate policy. He was quite strict in showing his neutrality, and he always was a sincere believer in peace. In India proper, he talked Socialism but listened attentively to his Conservative advisers. He believed very strongly that China could be encouraged to break away from Moscow, if China saw it had a strong bloc of Asian friends to balance against the Occident.

Then China seized Tibet, and the Indian elections threatened his nation with near dissolution. Nehru had to insure support among his own people, and simultaneously to buy as much internal peace as he could from Moscow.

For the Kremlin, India is perhaps more useful as a willing pawn than as an obvious chattel. Nehru undoubtedly gambles that the Politburo will see it that way, and Malenkov so far acts as if he does.

If such is the true set of motives for Nehru's policy, does he gamble correctly, or, by strengthening Communism, does he lay the cornerstone for his and India's political tomb?



Natives Go About Their Daily Chores in the Slum Area of Hyderabad.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

THERE are signs of an awakening on the part of the public over Communist influences in the ranks of education, and there have been some recent examples of cooperation on the issue from school boards and other top officials. But suspected Red educators still remain adamant.

The Arlington County (Virginia) Women's Democratic Club has adopted a resolution, recommending that prospective school teachers be required to swear that they never had any connection with subversive activity, it being held that the present loyalty oath "is not sufficient to deter undesirables from accepting a position in our Arlington County School System." The club also urged the outlawing of the Communist Party, a marked departure from New Deal-Fair Deal policies of the past.

And in Montgomery County (Maryland), the school board is considering a proposal to have all textbooks reviewed by "civic and patriotic groups." The idea was advanced after complaints from parents and the American Legion, but is being opposed by the local League of Women Voters and individual school board members.

And up in Massachusetts, Governor Christian A. Herter, who is also an overseer of Harvard, says that he favors Harvard "getting rid of any teacher who took refuge in the Fifth Amendment."

In Cincinnati, Dr. Howard P. Lowry, president of the College of Wooster, and the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherill, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, warned the American Conference of Academic Deans against the Communist menace.

Dr. Furry Admits He Was Communist

Dr. Wendell H. Furry, Harvard physics professor, has at last seen the light—at least partially. On three previous appearances before investigating committees, he invoked the Fifth Amendment to avoid answering questions concerning his Communist affiliations. From this stemmed the feud between Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard, formerly of Wisconsin, who refused to dismiss the controversial professor.

But in his recent appearance before Senator McCarthy's Permanent Investigating subcommittee, Dr. Furry suddenly waived his Constitutional immunity and admitted that he was one of six members of a Communist cell while working in the Army's secret radar laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology during World War II. He refused, however, to name the other five members, two of whom are reportedly serving as college professors.

Another Harvard faculty member, Leon J. Kamin, followed Furry's example, admitting that he was formerly a Red, also refusing to name fellow Reds. Sen-



United Press Photo

Senator William E. Jenner (Left) and Senator Pat McCarran, of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Joked About "Going Fishing" as They Departed January 2 for Canada and an Interview With Former Soviet Code Clerk Igor Gouzenko.

ator McCarthy plans contempt citations against both men.

The testimony now puts Dr. Pusey, of Harvard, on the spot. Will he continue the two educators in their posts, or will he dismiss them on the basis of their own admissions? As a loyal American, will he take this step to weed out subversives from his staff, or will the fact that he was a fellow townsman and political foe of the Senator in Appleton, Wis., override his better judgment?

Pro-Reds Dismissed From Faculties

Across the country many Communists and Communist sympathizers in the teaching ranks are finding the going rough, but they are everywhere fighting their ousters.

Perhaps the most notable recent dismissal is that of Professor Maurice Halperin from Boston University. He was named in an FBI report last November as having been a member of a spy ring in Washington. From Mexico City, where he is now sojourning, he said: "It is very much to be regretted that Boston University has succumbed to the ways of hysteria, ma-



United Press Photo

The McCarthy v. Harvard Controversy Rages. The Wisconsin Senator (Center) Has Stated That He "Couldn't Conceive of Anyone Sending Children to Harvard University Where They Would Be Open to Indoctrination by Communist Professors." At Left Is Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, Harvard President, and at Right Dr. Wendell H. Furry, Harvard Professor, Who Still Retains His Post Despite His Refusal To Answer Questions.



United Press Photo

Ismail Ege, Born Ismail G. Akhmedoff, Former Soviet Intelligence Officer, Has Testified That "At a Minimum There Are 25 (Soviet Spy) Networks, Legal and Illegal," Operating in the United States. Senator William E. Jenner, Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Calls Ege "The Only Former Head of a Soviet Intelligence Division Now Cooperating With Free Men."

nipulated by unscrupulous politicians. It has done a disservice to its own good name and to the cause of academic freedom." (There's that term again.)

In the Mid-West Dr. Horace B. Davis raised the question of the university's "good faith" after he had been dismissed from the University of Kansas City faculty. Davis had refused to answer questions when summoned before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Norman London cried "fraud" and referred to Dr. Albert Einstein's "advice," after he was suspended from the New York City public school system for his refusal to say whether he had ever been a Communist. To date 75 New York teachers have been dropped, while an equal number have resigned rather than face charges.

Six Philadelphia school teachers—Herman A. Beilan, Samuel M. Kaplan, Solomon Haas, Abraham Egnal, Louis Ivens and Joseph Ehrenreich—have been dismissed. They were the first of 27 teachers to be heard by the school board on charges preferred by Superintendent Louis P. Hoyer as an aftermath of the hearings conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Los Angeles has dismissed two teachers—Helen Elizabeth Hughes and Charles Irving Sassoon—and suspended five others—David Francis Arkin, Mrs. Minna Omanoff Cooper, Leon Goldin, Mrs. Claire Sokolow Kaye and Mrs. June Sirell. The Cleveland Board of Education has fired Edward Likover for refusing to answer questions before the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission.

Professor Assails McCarthy Methods

Delegates to the Speech Association of America convention, held recently in New York, heard one of the bitterest attacks yet made on Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Communist-exposing lawmaker from Wisconsin.

Barnet Baskerville, University of Washington professor, grouped him with the late Huey P. Long as a "briefcase demagogue." He accused the Senator of distortion of the truth, conviction by accusation and suppression of effective opposition. But, like others before him, he dealt in generalities and presented no concrete facts to support his charges.

Students Have 'Right' To Join Fronts

The University of Wisconsin has announced that students have the right to join groups of their own choosing, and to invite speakers to address them. The decision may be interpreted to mean that undergraduates may form Communist cells on the campus, or to become members of Communist fronts.

The announcement was made after the appearance of two editors of the *Daily Worker* (Communist organ) had drawn criticism.

McCarthy's Popularity Shows Upsurge

We take a rather dim view of the value of polls as an accurate barometer of public opinion in determining the outcome of nationwide elections. We discovered in 1948 that the sampling is too small to gauge correctly the trends in various areas and among various classes of the citizenry.

But polls do serve some purpose in discovering the sentiments of the people on certain specific issues. And a recent report of the Gallup Poll indicates that the popularity of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) has enjoyed a marked increase during the last six months. In August, 1953, only 34 per cent of those questioned were favorable toward the Wisconsin Senator, while 42 per cent were unfavorable and 24 per cent expressed no opinion. Today an even 50 per cent support him, while his opponents have dropped to 29 per cent and 21 per cent are at least neutral or, as Gallup puts it, "undecided."

This switch is too marked to be ignored. It indicates that the people are at last becoming aware of the menace of Communism in high places, and are beginning to appreciate what Senator McCarthy has been doing to clean up the mess that has existed too long.

(See THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 23)



United Press Photo

Aaron H. Coleman (Left), Suspended \$9,600-a-Year Employee at Fort Monmouth, N. J., Appears Before the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee With His Attorney, Richard F. Green, of Elizabeth, N. J. Senator McCarthy Is Urging That a Federal Grand Jury Look Into Coleman's Denial That He Ever Was a Communist or Knew Atom Spy Julius Rosenberg.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

TWO PATRIOTS

IT WAS Carlyle who said that the history of the world was merely the biography of great men, and few will question the truth of that statement. Much of our own American history, and certainly the greatest chapters in that history, have been written around two men whose birthdays we celebrate this month—the Father of Our Country and the Saver of the Union, the First President and the Sixteenth President, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

It would be difficult to select two men so strikingly different in background, in appearance, in character, in all the things that add up to true greatness. Washington was an aristocrat, of pure English ancestry; he was one of the wealthiest men in the colonies, and his life from beginning to end was free from financial difficulties. Lincoln, on the other hand, was born in a log cabin, of poor and humble parents; he grew up among pioneer surroundings on the frontier, and life for him was a constant struggle.

Lincoln enjoyed less than a year's formal schooling, but he had an insatiable yearning for knowledge, and he subjected himself to a rigid course of self-education; entirely through his own efforts he became familiar with all the world's great books. Washington, in contrast, had every opportunity for schooling, but he seems not to have availed himself of it; he was no lover of books, and it was only in Mathematics that he appears to have excelled.

Washington was in many respects a handsome man; his figure was imposing, his manners dignified; wherever he appeared he created an impression of something approaching majesty. Lincoln was decidedly homely; his figure was ungainly, his walk awkward, and his manners lacked polish; his physical appearance frequently made him the butt of ridicule.

Washington was a retiring man; he was the inevitable choice both for commander-in-chief of the colonial forces and for first President, but he did not seek these posts; he was happiest when living in retirement at his beloved Mount Vernon. Abraham Lincoln, on the other hand, worked for everything he achieved, literally pulling himself up by his own bootstraps—and they were big boots; he first sought public office in Illinois at the age of 23, and he finally gained the highest office in the land only after the most active campaigning.

But, despite these great and fundamental differences, Washington and Lincoln are perhaps best distinguished for the things which they had in common. Both were great patriots, always putting their country ahead of every other interest. Both were great statesmen, possessing the quality of leadership in the highest degree. Both were men of indomitable personal courage, completely indifferent to danger, always ready for sacrifice. Both were endowed with those peculiar attributes of true greatness, attributes which defy definition but which never escape recognition when they do exist. Both were men of destiny, each stepping forward at a critical period in our history, each fulfilling a mission which probably no other man at the time could have done. Both even saw eye-to-eye on the great issue of slavery. Washington, it must be remem-

bered, left a will which contained a provision freeing his slaves; previously he had predicted that, if Virginia could be induced to abolish slavery, "it might prevent much future mischief." Lincoln, of course, finally abolished slavery, and earned the title of the Great Emancipator.

Yes, much of the history of our country is told in the biographies of these two national heroes, and from the reading of them we can gain the inspiration and the determination that will see us through the dark days that are ahead. Somehow we feel that America will always find a Washington or a Lincoln in her hour of need. Somehow we believe—we know—"that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." It is so written in words that cannot—must not—be erased.



THE BIG ISSUES

THERE probably never has been a session of Congress quite as important as the present second session of the 83rd Congress, and certainly the floors of the Senate and House have rarely been the scenes of such heated debates and controversies. These are serious times, and much must be done between now and adjournment. With the two legislative bodies so evenly balanced, it was to be expected that the issues would be bitterly contested. It is hoped, however, that the final decisions will be arrived at, not on a partisan basis, but only after a lot of soul-searching on the part of every Senator and Congressman in an attempt to find out what is best for America and the people as a whole.

Among the top issues facing Congress is the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act. If we allow this law to be repealed or amended, we will virtually have destroyed the America we know and love, and nothing else that Congress does will be very important. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC has repeatedly urged its readers to let their representatives on Capitol Hill know their feelings in the matter. Have you written those letters? If not, do it today. We must save the McCarran-Walter Act. The Communists, the fellow-travelers, the parlor pinks, the so-called "liberals"—all our enemies—are determined to wipe it off the books. It is up to you to save one of the most vital pieces of legislation ever written.

Also high on the Congressional agenda are proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. Opponents of the measure call it a "slave law." Do you know of anyone who has been enslaved by it? Of course, no law is perfect, and some changes may be advisable. Even the late Senator Taft favored certain amendments. But let's proceed with caution. We are convinced that only the radical labor bosses want it repealed, that the rank and file of labor are opposed to any sweeping changes.

Another issue rating top billing is the proposed Bricker Amendment. Here again is a matter of nationwide importance. If we are to save the Constitu-

tion, we must have treaty curbs. But arrayed against the proposal are all the One Worlders and all the fuzzy thinkers in the "liberal" camp. You again can be the deciding factor by making certain that your Senators and Congressmen know where you stand.

A bitter fight looms over a farm program. Admittedly agriculture is a basic industry. Admittedly we cannot continue to enjoy prosperity unless the farmer gets his fair share. But in America we do not have privileged classes, and we do not believe that the farmers, generally speaking, want to become public wards. They prefer to operate in a free economy. In formulating farm legislation, let's not forget that America has reached its present high level under the law of supply and demand—and that's one law we must never repeal.

There are many other big issues—a balanced budget, further tax cuts, national defense, foreign aid, Communism in government, pay increases for members of Congress, statehood for Hawaii, wiretap evidence. All in all, these are busy days for our lawmakers, and they need to know the pulse of the people. Only you can supply that information.



PUERTO RICO

RECENTLY Henry Cabot Lodge, our chief delegate to the United Nations, stated that, if the people of Puerto Rico so expressed themselves, the United States stood ready to grant the island complete independence. If this were an attempt on Mr. Lodge's part to answer the Soviet Union's charges of colonialism, it was entirely unnecessary. The American record in the Philippines and elsewhere is all the answer that's needed; we have no imperialistic ambitions. If Mr. Lodge thought he was expressing Puerto Rican wishes, he was mistaken.

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC has some 1,200 subscribers in Puerto Rico, and most, if not all, of them are unalterably opposed to independence, favoring eventual statehood for the island. In fact, Luis Lopez Tizol, one of these subscribers and editor of the magazine *Statehood for Puerto Rico*, believes that, if the matter were put to a popular vote, the people of the island would go on record in favor of statehood by 25 to one. As a matter of fact, both the Puerto Rican House and Senate recently turned down by an overwhelming vote (it was 27 to 5 in the upper house) a resolution to demand immediate independence.

It is true that there are two parties in Puerto Rico which advocate independence—the Nationalist Party and the Independentist Party. The former is a subversive group. To this Nationalist Party belonged the men who attempted to kill former President Harry Truman a few years ago. To this party belonged the five men who were killed in an attempted attack on the governor's palace in Puerto Rico. To this party belonged those who set fire to various government buildings in the island, and who, for a time, seized the town of Jayuya. We repeat that this is a subversive group which has at least the tacit backing of Moscow.

The Independentist Party is less radical, but it still does not represent the thinking of the responsible citizenry. It has continually fostered ill feeling between the people of Puerto Rico and the United States. If it had its way, Puerto Rico would, no doubt, once again become a stricken and impoverished island, resulting in frequent revolts for political power, unrest and bloody riots. If this policy were to prevail, the more than 200 American companies, which now operate industrial plants in the island, would be forced to

close down, resulting in widespread unemployment and seriously shaking, if not destroying, the island's economy. As Mr. Tizol expresses it in a letter which he has sent to the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, granting independence to Puerto Rico "would be just the same as atom-bombing our country, for it would bring us the greatest disaster, the most horrible ruin, the most terrible panic, that any place in the world could suffer."

We repeat that the United States has no imperialistic designs on Puerto Rico, but we do have a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the island's people. Perhaps the time has not yet arrived, perhaps the people are not yet quite ready for it, but Puerto Rico, like Hawaii and Alaska, deserves eventual statehood, and that should be our objective. Remember that many Puerto Ricans have shed their blood for America in World War I, World War II and in Korea. And as Mr. Tizol says, no Puerto Rican has ever been found guilty of being a spy, of "double-crossing our American Flag." Thousands of his fellow citizens join him in asking official help "in our crusade for our statehood."



A DISSERVICE

SOME time ago a witness testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities to the effect that Congressman Robert L. Condon (D-Calif.) had attended a closed Communist Party meeting in Oakland. Mr. Condon's immediate reaction was:

"This is a Republican committee touring the country to smear Democrats."

We are not here passing judgment on the case, but we do consider it both our right and our duty to express our opinion of Mr. Condon's retort. The question of Communist penetration in Government and other areas of national life is not a partisan matter, and no duly constituted Congressional committee is out to smear anyone. The fact of the matter is that the group probing this case was composed of members of both major parties—three Republicans and two Democrats. And it is our guess that the two Democratic members were—and are—as anxious to get to the bottom of the Condon case as the Republicans.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities is now under the chairmanship of Congressman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.). But don't forget that this committee originally functioned under Congressman Martin Dies (D-Tex.)—and did effective work in exposing Communism too.

In the same way the Senate Internal Security subcommittee is now headed by Senator William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) But this same group carried on the same work in the 82nd Congress under a Democrat—Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada. In fact, Senator McCarran recently accompanied Senator Jenner to Canada to interview Igor Gouzenko. No one, Republican or Democrat, is out to smear anyone, because Communism is not a partisan issue. The objective is to seek out the truth.

If sometimes the investigations seem to have a partisan tinge, it is because the Democrats allowed themselves to be maneuvered into that position. Roosevelt's coddling of Reds, Truman's cry of "red herring," Dean Acheson's refusal to turn his back on Alger Hiss, Condon's "smear" statement—those are things which have thrown the Democratic Party in an unfavorable light on the issue of Communism. And Congressman Condon, guilty or innocent, has done a disservice both to the Nation and his party with his irresponsible charge.

LET'S READ AGAIN THE FAREWELL ADDRESS!

By W. A. CARTO

IT WILL THRILL any real patriot to rediscover Washington's Farewell Address in this day of globaloney and domestic venality, for it stands forth in contrast to these like a fresh and shining jewel in a murky mass. Indeed, a thoughtful citizen will reflect long and sadly upon the amazing proclivity of Americans to reject the sparkling good, the proven and the beneficial, in order to sample the muddy untried, the false and the harmful.

The Address has had more than its share of calumny thrown at it by those who do not know better, or by those who know better only too well. Still, its message has weathered the trials of time and tragic experience until the Address stands today as a prophetic and deeply wise utterance, which is unbelievably remarkable for its vision and understanding and timeless truths.

The Farewell Address, which bears the date of September 17, 1796, contains eight main points; eight nuggets of advice noteworthy for their simplicity, their truth—and their present obscurity. This advice, offered by George Washington as a:

... result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanence of your felicity as a people ... the disinterested warnings of a parting friend who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel ...

has been largely ignored. Quite possibly all of our present difficulties and dangers can be directly blamed on this ignorance of the words and warnings of the founder of our country and one of the wisest leaders of all time. Let us examine the points which he thought were of sufficient importance to mention in an address which was the very culmination of his experience and sagacity.

The first and basic point, without which the rest of the Address would be meaningless, he passed upon with but 25 words:

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

This is more remarkable for what it does not say than for what it does.

Here there is no equivocation; no double-talk; no exceptions or special cases; no if's or but's. George Washington, who was talking to independent Americans, proud of their strength and afraid of nothing but God, had no use for empty sentimentalities about "equality," or "security," or "health insurance." Washington was, in the classical sense, a true liberal. His faith was in liberty under God and law. It is obvious from the rest of his speech that he, however, would be called a "reactionary" today because his faith in government's and men's infallibility was nil. This primal and profoundly important fact of liberty—singly

and alone—is a refreshing concept. How delicious (and how strange) it is to breathe once again the clear, cool air of thought unsullied by the popular nostrums and dogmas of today! If, then, it is reaction to love liberty rather than some of its odd fruits, then George Washington was a reactionary.

The second thing of importance mentioned in the Farewell Address was the continued unity of the United States.

It is justly so, for it (unity) is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize.

With uncanny accuracy, Washington foresaw the possibility of the Civil War and spoke strongly against it. In his mind, no evil would be as great as an Europeanized America, for then would follow economic dislocation and internecine strife, as America would not then have "exemption from those broils and wars between themselves which so frequently afflict neighboring countries." As he conjectured, the differences between North and South did come to a head and the issue was decided by the very appeal to arms that he warned his countrymen against.

As a third point, Washington admonished the young Nation to "resist with care the spirit of innovation upon (the government's) principles, however specious the pretext." Although it is true that since his time there has been no basic change in the "forms of the Constitution" as he feared, there has been, in recent years, a decided change in emphasis on the function of the government. From "a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty" to the New Deal-Fair Deal Welfare State is a long way. Although to date America has been largely successful in fighting off the raids of those who would change the Constitution to suit themselves, we have witnessed in late years many changes which have been brought about by an administration which was able to pack the Supreme Court to fill vacancies brought about by death, after its illegal plans to increase the



traditional number of justices went awry. Obviously, this "spirit of innovation" is rampant and increases in intensity the farther one looks to the left. Today, it is apparent in the frenzied efforts of the internationalists—who are usually of various hues of red and pink—to "strengthen the United Nations," a convenient euphemism to use in place of their obvious determination to destroy the sovereignty of the Constitution and the United States Congress.

Washington's fourth warning sounds strange to contemporary Americans, for it was against "the baneful effects of the spirit of party." He tells us that besides the overriding danger that it may lead to despotism as one party gains an unbreakable hold on the government (a danger which seemed imminent until November, 1952) these effects are many:

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against the other; . . . It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passion. . . .

In those (governments) of popular character it is a spirit not to be encouraged.

It is certain that political spirit will be present at all times, and the effort should be to "mitigate and assuage" it, instead of amplifying it through party politics, "lest (the spirit) instead of warming, should consume."

This admonition against party deserves a great deal of thought. If it seems strange to us today, then that is a sure indication of the long distance we have travelled from Washington's ideal. If we, however, cast aside our party prejudices for a moment, we can plainly see the past and present mischiefs caused by party. For instance, we have the paradox of our own time when the conservative South made the radical New Deal possible through the machinery of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party today is simply a group of minorities, with no common interest, held together for common pie by the Party; and there are some Republicans who wish to ape this successful performance.

AS TO our own time, many observers believe that the second World War was necessary only to secure a third and fourth term for "that person." It may even be conjectured that Korea was necessary for the same reason, although it backfired on its creators.

Washington's fifth warning fits with his third:

It is important, likewise, that (the leaders) should confine themselves within their respective Constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

Thus we have seen, when the executive attained supremacy over the judicial and the legislative, our government take on a definitely leftish and European cast in its emphasis on big government, growing government and social welfare schemes. The executive branch, which has grown out of all proportion to the others, now employs one worker out of every 30 in the United States, and has assumed many of the functions of both of the other branches, by executive orders (unprovided for in the Constitution, which specifically grants to Congress the exercise of legislative power),

and alphabet soup courts (extra-legal tribunals operating under the aegis of some bureau or other). We were until recently (and may be again) engaged in a war into which we were illegally thrown by the executive. As for past illegalities which today return to haunt us, our Nation was recently forced into the dilemma of repudiating (an immoral thought) or not repudiating illegal treaties which bound this country to foolish and treasonous agreements, but without which we, as a Nation, stand against our world adversary on ground on which we have no right to be. Washington himself would be sorely tried to rescue America from her self-imposed mire of shortsighted, illegal and stupid acts.

Washington's genius shows up clearly in his next petition:

Of all the dispositions which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports . . . these firmest props of the destinies of men and civilizations. . . . And let us with caution indulge in the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

THIS needs no elaboration. Its eternal truth has been apparent to wise men since time began, and none but the most courageous "liberal" would publicly argue that it is not so. The evidence of foreign Marxism and domestic Marxists shows quite clearly the satanic bent of a Godless movement. It may be validly presumed that the prime movers of the New Deal had little or no religious prejudices to sully their vision of an American socialist Utopia. Unfortunately, even the Church itself has become a partial victim to the Marxists, who recognize in it either their worst enemy or their most helpful friend, depending on the degree of "social consciousness" exhibited by its officers; so we have recently seen examples of actual traitors to both God and country in high church positions, or worse, a greater infiltration of men into it with a high degree of what the Marxists love to call "a sense of World Brotherhood."

As his seventh admonition, Washington warned the young Nation to "Cherish public credit . . . use it as sparingly as possible. . . ."

Washington, it is clear, was no economist, and as such did not know what every modern politician takes for granted—that it is possible to create something from nothing; with impunity, and for ever and ever. In addition, he believed that morality should be considered in the use of public debt—a reactionary and radical concept indeed:

. . . avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.

What a horrifying thought this would have been for some more recent leaders, such as Harry Hopkins, the statesman and philosopher, whose words mirrored the outlook of every American Marxist when he sweetly purred, "Spend, spend, spend; elect, elect, elect." It is plain that governmental theory today leaves little room for Washington's old-fashioned ideas of national thrift and responsibility.

George Washington's eighth point concerns his advice on foreign (*See FAREWELL ADDRESS, Page 30*)

HELLO, SUCKER!

By HELEN WILLIAMS

THE COMMUNIST, having tried all the other methods advocated, has at last taken up the weapon of creating confusion in his attempt to secure the greatest prize of all—America. He tried to deliver it piecemeal into the hands of the Soviet rulers through treason and espionage during the war. He has attempted to educate the youth of America in his alien doctrine, for it was none other than Lenin who, speaking before the Department of Education in Russia in 1923, said:

"Give us the child for eight years and it will be a Bolshevik forever."

He infiltrated the armed forces and high Government offices. He contaminated the clergy and crept into civic organizations. He brought forth his Red-tainted literature and fomented strikes. And partly successful but recently more readily discovered, he abandoned the stratagems of the past, to try a campaign of confusion, beneath which he can bury the real issues and besmirch the patriots seeking to unmask him.

We cannot view the situation objectively unless we go back to the early days of 1941 before Pearl Harbor. The various Bunds were banned, Nazi sympathizers were jailed, assailed and deported. The Nazi and Fascist dictators were condemned by millions, from Roosevelt down through the ranks of citizenry; the Italian, Japanese and German aggressions were bitterly denounced.

I do not now question any of the above, and at the time practically no voices were raised to criticize Government actions. There was little talk of "civil rights" and "freedom of speech" then. No one seemed in the least concerned over restrictions placed on Nazi and Fascist sympathizers—or denunciation of Hitler and Mussolini.

Meanwhile Russia, the greatest dictatorship of all, was being hailed as one of the peace-loving democracies. The Red was selling his wares openly on every American street corner; even the pseudo-statesmen were beating the drums of Soviet cooperation.

It is, of course, ridiculous to suggest that those who pretended to be diplomats and statesmen, who wore the garb of political experts and historical analysts, were unaware of the true nature of Soviet Russia and the Communist menace. The writings of all the radicals and the program of Soviet expansionism were available on every library shelf from Maine to Frisco. The kindest thing that can be said for those responsible for American diplomacy in those dark days is that they were misled by the Communists who had infiltrated policy-making bodies; the worst charge to be considered would be treason.

We now hear a lot about the Communist menace. Politicians and clergymen, economists and diplomats, educators and commentators are wont to wail over the plight of the world and the threat of Sovietism. But most of them are doing absolutely nothing but wail about the danger they profess to recognize.

And so just a handful of public figures have stepped forward to clean out the rats—and have been rewarded by being smeared, defamed, denounced and, too often,

purged by powerful men who will not face the truth. The Communists and Communist sympathizers are allied against them in utilizing their one last method of the campaign for revolution—creation of confusion.

If we are going to deal in that vague term, "McCarthyism," it would be necessary to stop right here and start writing a book—a volume which would bring before the public all the refutations of the smears, all the real facts about Wisconsin's much-maligned Senator. But we are not dealing in the methods of Joe McCarthy, his personal life or, indeed, any personalities. We are concerned simply, plainly, with an official investigation of the Communist infiltration into Government, civic, educational and even religious organizations. We are trying to ferret out the rats in our house—and we are doing it through the efforts of a pitifully few statesmen who are being hampered on all sides.

THERE ARE SOME who say this is a job for the FBI. But the FBI only investigates; it does not prosecute. And if the Justice Department during New Deal-Fair Deal days had the FBI files, they surely took no action; they definitely didn't exert themselves to determine guilt or prosecute traitors operating on their very doorstep. In fact, back in 1946, Tom Clark, then Attorney General, scoffed:

"Those who control the Republican Party nationally and in many States would have you believe that the great Democratic Party has surrendered itself to the Communists. I KNOW WHO THE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING AND WHAT THEY PLAN TO DO. The issue of Communism has been exaggerated and distorted deliberately by the Republican Party for political purposes."

So Uncle Sam joined Nero to fiddle on Capitol Hill, even as the crimson conflagration flamed at his feet, until a few valiant Congressmen took it upon themselves to put out the fire.

The investigations would have gone along quietly, effectively, smoothly—and brought to the bar of justice those despicable characters who, sheltered, protected and supported by Americans, were even then selling her short to the enemy. But this was something the Communists and befuddled "liberals," the parlor pinks and the radicals, didn't want. They



United Press Photo

Back in 1946 Attorney General Tom Clark, Now a Supreme Court Justice, Followed the New Deal-Fair Deal Line by Scoffing at the Communist Menace.

couldn't legally stop the investigations. The evidence turned up was too authentic to be denied. So there was only one path still open to them—to create confusion that would becloud the issues and propagandize a still uncertain and far too lethargic populace, so that the patriot would be smeared and the traitor would invariably emerge as a crucified defender of the faith!

There has been a great hue and cry about fear and censorship. The radical would have us believe our Nation is blanketed with terror, most of us fearful of expressing even an opinion on the value of spinach for supper. Yet their own speeches and journalistic efforts contradict their contentions. Only a handful of commentators, like Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Walter Trohan, Robert F. Hurleigh and George Sokolsky, dare to speak well of attempts to smoke out the Red rats. The rest of the time the air lanes are taken up with a long line of men and women who denounce the attempts to root out the Reds, all shouting their condemnations despite the blanket of fear which they, in the next breath, say covers the Nation! The press is packed with denunciation and ridicule of those seeking to expose Communist infiltration in our country. Slanted articles about Congressional investigations appear in most newspapers, giving a warped picture of what is happening and usually presenting facts far different from those offered to anyone taking the trouble to read the minutes of Congressional proceedings (easily obtained by writing to your Congressman or the Government Printing Office).

THEY shout that freedom of education is being menaced—but WHAT freedom? Schools exist only to educate our children; they are supported by our taxes, our tuitions or our donations to funds which keep up private colleges. The salaries of teachers thus come from our pockets and we have the same rights any employer has to set up regulations for their official conduct.

A good American is willing to swear allegiance to our land at any time. Why the refusal of educators? Are they alone being singled out for such an oath? Of course not—and even if they were, what is so obnoxious about taking an oath of allegiance to the land sheltering, supporting and feeding them? Just about every public employee takes such an oath before or right after receiving employment. The soldier is given the oath upon induction. School children almost daily USED to offer an oath of allegiance to the Flag. Police officers are given such an oath—most patriotic, and many civic, organizations demand it. The teacher, entrusted with the education of our children, should, above all others, be loyal to this land—Communism taints all philosophies and no Communist could possibly present any subject without injecting his own radical beliefs. We must not forget that it was Lenin who offered the admonition quoted at the beginning of this article. Teachers are well equipped to carry out his advice if they are so inclined.

It should be remembered that the investigation of teachers is an entirely incidental check-up. It is not an investigation of schools or even educators as such; it is a check of individuals whose names appear in treasonous Red fronts, in Communist organizations. That they happen to be teachers is an incidental part of the inquiry.

The same can be said of the clergy. If a minister, priest or rabbi becomes involved in political, scientific or pressure groups, then he shares the responsibility of all members, and his garb cannot absolve him of blame that attaches to others in the organization. In fact, he (like an educator) is even more responsible, since



United Press Photo

The Fact That the Rev. Jack McMichael Happens To Be a Clergyman Was Only an Incidental Part of the House Committee's Inquiry into His Activities.

his background should enable him to more adequately judge men and motives.

A New York columnist, writing from his Washington office recently, dealt in more confusion when he stated:

"Another McCarthy exploit was the accusation he recently made against Protestant clergymen and which resulted in a bitter denunciation against the Senator by President Eisenhower."

As a matter of fact, Senator McCarthy never made any accusations against the clergy. In fact, his committee has been investigating only waste, corruption and radicalism in government operations—it has never once touched the clergy and has announced many times it does not intend to do so. Senator McCarthy had nothing at all to do with the article written by J. B. Matthews; he knew nothing of it when he appointed Matthews.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam appeared not before the McCarthy committee, but before the House Un-American Activities Committee, headed by Congressman Harold H. Velde—not even on subpoena but at his own request. The Rev. Jack McMichael was summoned before the same committee, not as a minister but because he had been named by a number of ex-Communists and FBI undercover agents in the party as a member or as taking active part in Red activities.

Propaganda never makes a pretty picture and, unfortunately, propaganda (which formed such an important part in the war effort) has been carried over to peacetime activities. Too many Americans, sitting before their radio or TV or picking up their daily paper, are inclined to take at face value all the information presented, without delving deeper into the record to determine the truth or falsity of the charges presented.

It might be a good idea for those who now help the radical and parlor pink deal in the confusion that may someday strangle our liberty, to begin an objective study of history, a perusal of the minutes of Congressional committee hearings. They would be astonished at what they learn and their faces might reflect the red glow of the radical atmosphere in which they had been placidly basking—a red glow of shame and embarrassment that they had once been welcomed into ominous dark corners with the familiar greeting of a Communist Texas Guinan—"Hello, Sucker!"

THIS is one of the most misunderstood words in common usage today, and probably no one is more confused about its meaning than the so-called "liberal" himself. If you happen to have an old-time dictionary around, you'll find a "liberal" defined as a person "manifesting a free and generous heart," as possessing "a broad and enlightened mind," and as "distinguished from radical." In that sense I can fancy myself as a "liberal."

In fact, a pretty good argument can be made out for the "liberality" of some of our great patriots of the past—men like George Washington, Patrick Henry, Nathan Hale, John Witherspoon, Thomas Jefferson. Certainly they manifested "free and generous" hearts—at least free and generous in regard to their own property and lives as opposed to other people's. Certainly they possessed "broad and enlightened" minds, and certainly they were not "radicals." It is stretching things a bit to class as "conservatives" men who boldly signed their names to our Declaration of Independence and who risked their lives to gain our liberty.

But whatever was the old-time meaning of the word, back in 1933 something happened. Franklin D. Roosevelt moved into the White House, and he brought with him a strange assortment of so-called intellectuals, "brain trusters" and Harvard sophomores. They joined the President's official family; they took their seats in the Cabinet; they infiltrated the various government departments, bureaus and agencies; some of them even found their way into Congress—and some of them are still there!

Not a few of these men were actually Communists, as the investigations are proving; some were Socialists; others were moved by some overwhelming desire to correct certain real or imaginary social injustices, even if it meant tearing down our traditional social order; still others were political opportunists who were willing to embrace any ideology so long as it brought them rewards. But, whatever their motives, they all called themselves "liberals"; they liked the sound of the word and they appropriated it as their very own.

That, we repeat, began in 1933. It is not surprising that by 1938 the late Carter Glass was defining a "liberal" as a "man who is willing to spend somebody else's money." I like that one, for if by "liberal" we mean a man "manifesting a free and generous heart," these were unquestionably the freest and most generous characters who ever drew breath—generous, that is, with other people's money. These so-called "liberals" under the New Deal and Fair Deal spent billions of dollars that didn't belong to them, and some 160 million people will be paying for this folly for a long time to come.

In support of this definition, it is fitting to call attention to a chap by the name of J. Harlan Cleveland, who spent 13 years in government service in connection with the Marshall Plan and UNRRA. In a recent issue of the *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, he boasted that during his years in Washington he "gave away more of the taxpayers' money than most people," which, the magazine added, was "an understatement of some dimensions." That seems to be the goal of most "liberals," although it should be pointed out that Mr. Cleveland now believes that the "liberal" and

"conservative" labels are obsolete; he prefers the terms "consistents" and "inconsistent." In any case, he is now editor of the "liberal"—or shall we say "consistent"?—magazine, *The Reporter*, but he will undoubtedly be back in government harness as soon as the people vote in an administration which will again throw away the taxpayers' money.

I also like that anonymous definition of a "liberal" as "one who has both feet firmly planted in the air." That also aptly describes those who brought forth and carried on this humbuggery.

Anyone, who didn't believe in this type of "liberalism," who wanted to keep his feet planted on the ground instead of in the air, was immediately branded as a "conservative." The word was pronounced with a hiss, and the man so termed was roundly slurred and ridiculed. In 1939 Franklin Roosevelt was applauded as a wit when he said:

"A conservative is a man with two perfectly good legs who, however, has never learned to walk."

The New Deal crowd split their sides over that one, but I prefer to string along with Abraham Lincoln, who relied on common sense instead of *bon mots* to

put across his message. Asked Lincoln:

"What is conservatism? Is it not adherence to the old and tried, against the new and untried?"

In any case, the word "liberal," like so many other words, has undergone a change in recent years. In our modern

lexicon, stemming from the New Deal, a "liberal" is one who wants to destroy, or at least curb, private initiative and free enterprise, and turn more and more power over to Government, now run by an ever-increasing bureaucracy. Let us remember that even Woodrow Wilson once said:

"The history of liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it."

Modern "liberals" like to regard Woodrow Wilson as one of them, and they delight in quoting him. But the above quotation is one you'll never hear from their lips; they prefer to forget that he ever said it.

Yes, a "liberal" by today's yardstick is one who wants our Constitution narrowly interpreted so that the individual's rights will be curtailed. A "liberal" now is one who believes in the "welfare state," which is supposed to coddle and pamper the individual from cradle to grave. A "liberal" is one who favors "collectivism" and a Super State which would first destroy the individuality of the person and then the sovereignty of the Nation. It follows that the hard core of every left-wing organization and every Communist front consists of these so-called "liberals." In short, the "liberal" of 1954 is one who travels the left side of the street, and who champions every cause and every crackpot scheme which is contrary to our traditional concepts.

Perhaps Eleanor Roosevelt is an outstanding example of this modern "liberal." Recently she defined a "liberal" as a person who realizes "that one is in a changing world and you want to move forward and accept change, and if possible preserve the best in the past, but *always* be willing to go on to new concepts." The italics are mine.

Please note the contrast in the two philosophies. "Liberals" like Mrs. Roosevelt believe in preserving the best in the (See WHAT IS A 'LIBERAL'?, Page 18)

WHAT IS A 'LIBERAL'?

By HERBERT G. MOORE

ACCENTS BY ACE

*"Except the Lord build the house,
they labour in vain that build it":*

—Psalm 127:1

I WELL REMEMBER the young woman, back in the 1930's, who on one occasion waited at the edge of the group that always clustered around the chair at the end of a lecture on practical politics. When she could get my ear alone, she said, a bit belligerently and somewhat sneeringly: "You are wasting your time telling young Americans to study practical politics. They are too lazy and too busy having a good time and not ambitious enough. Now we Young Communists study this form of government in our classes at headquarters so we can use it for our purposes." "And what," I asked, "are your purposes?" She answered, "So we can elect more and more liberal and progressive Congressmen. Whoever has Congress, can control America."

How vividly this picture came back to me when I read a recent headline in the newspaper, "66 Percent in Polls Would Not Like Their Sons in Politics." Nor their daughters, either, I feel sure. The first reason given by those polled was that "There is too much graft and corruption in politics" and the next, "It's too hard for a politician to be honest."

Do you think the people who answered this poll realize what they have told on themselves? They have said in effect that either through ignorance of their duties as citizens of a Republic or their supineness and apathy toward their governmental responsibilities, they have allowed the grafters and the corrupters to gain the upper hand. As to honesty, it is difficult for anyone to be honest if he has not had instilled in him in his home during his childhood the moral and spiritual values that make for honesty. The politician is one of us and reflects the same vices and virtues prevalent in the consciousness of his neighbors and fellow citizens. We elect the people who will represent us and they will be in our own image and likeness.

Here in this country we have the freedom of choice through our activities in, and contributions to, the party of our choice and through the secret ballot in elections. If we do not take the trouble to find out how our political machinery operates and use it for the best good of all, we have no right to complain if it uses and abuses us. We have no right to complain about inferior candidates chosen by our party leaders in "smoke-filled backrooms." They are all a part of us—"we, the people." And someone must keep the party machinery operating and do the "choosing"!

It has been aptly said by an essayist of old that the purpose of a higher education is to "help you to know a good man when you see him." Since we spend such fabulous sums on education in this country and are supposed to be an educated people, why did we choose a President who, upon his own order during World War II, kept the FBI out of the work of tracking down spies in our atomic energy projects?

WHY did we choose a President who appointed, and then aided and abetted, subversives up to higher and higher government posts even after the facts in the matter of their anti-American connections had been brought to him and, being disregarded by him, paved

the way for our children to be brutally slaughtered in the Korean War?

WHY did we choose a President whose wife entertained proven Communist Party members in the White House, desecrating the Lincoln Room, and whose guests later hissed and booed her husband when he addressed them on the White House lawn, at a time when she was "fairly certain they were Communist dominated"?

WHY did we choose a President who chose as his running mate for Vice President a man who succeeded him and who, when proof of the traitorous behavior of some of those he had inherited was shown him, called it all a "red herring"?

I believe it was because the Commie plan was working and religion was being subtly taken from our homes and our schools, and because the children in our schools were not being educated to know and appreciate the basic principles of our government, the Constitution and American history. We heard such pet remarks as "you can't eat the Constitution," and we were listening to the demagogic siren song of the socialistic planners with their materialistic philosophy leading to Communism. The government was going to do everything, but EVERYTHING, for EVERYBODY.

As to materialistic gain, the saving of their own little two cents that motivated so many people in voting for the Roosevelt and the Truman New Deal and Fair Deal, I have just read that because almost three-quarters of the recommendations of the original Hoover Commission Report has been accepted, and because of economies, our Federal budget will be \$12 billion less in the coming fiscal year.

And a suggestion to the 66 per cent of the poll! Train your sons and your daughters in ethical, moral and spiritual values and you won't have to worry about corruption and dishonesty in politics!

These, and many more like thoughts, come to me as we are approaching the important 1954 Congressional elections. Let us keep a sharp eye on the "liberals" who are so liberal with the hard-earned and hard-saved cash of the thrifty, self-controlled and prideful Americans, wasting it on the cheats, the chiselers, the sloppy social-welfarers and the subsidy whiners. Watch out for the "progressives" who progress right out of the bounds of the intents and purposes of our Constitution into Socialism and the arms of Russian Communism.

*"Except the Lord build the house,
they labour in vain that build it":*

—Psalm 127:1

ANNE C. ERRINGTON

What Is a 'Liberal'?

(Continued from Page 17)

past if possible, but advocate change always. Conservatives or, if you prefer, "reactionaries" like me, believe we should make changes if proven better, but that we must preserve the best in the past at all costs. It's a matter of emphasis, but the emphasis makes a whale of a difference. It all depends on whether we wish to retain and maintain the fine old institutions and principles of our Republic, or whether we are to throw everything into the ash-can—just for the sake of change.

What the new-fangled "liberal" cannot understand—or won't understand—is that some things are basic. The Ten Commandments have not been changed in 2,000 years, and will not be changed because the standards of morality and Christian ethics do not vary from day to (See WHAT IS A 'LIBERAL'?, Page 31)

JOHN WITHERSPOON— CHRISTIAN AND PATRIOT

By MINNIE MAY THAYER

DURING the Revolutionary period religious conviction greatly influenced political action, as verified in the pages of history. It was a devout Christian faith that inspired Washington to lead his men to victory. Likewise, a devout and humble Continental Congress sought first Divine guidance in their deliberations; thus proving the value of the unity of faith in the affairs of state.

Among those who united the Christian ministry with the endeavors of the patriot was John Witherspoon, whose distinguished services in both fields are shining examples in the annals of America. As president of Princeton University, and as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, America, in honoring his memory, has acclaimed the uniting of the ministry with the labors of the patriot.

This eminent Scotch-American was born in the Parish of Yester, near Edinburgh, on February 5, 1722. He was the son of a clergyman in the Church of Scotland, and a lineal descendant of John Knox. His education began at an early age, and when only 14 he entered the University of Edinburgh. It was there that his interest became centered in theological matters and he was licensed to preach the gospel at the age of 21. A notable feature of his discourse was that of proclaiming the great and practical truths which appeal to the hearts of an audience. His sincerity in his chosen field and his intellectual attainments were felt throughout his own country and in America, and he was subsequently invited to assume the leadership in New Jersey's theological college.

The invitation to come to America was not accepted at once. Dr. Witherspoon's talents in his own country were so extensively known that he was confronted with urgent appeals in various places at home. After serving at Paisley, he was invited to Dublin to assume charge of a large congregation where he distinguished himself in various ways. Choice of action in any matter was always made in absolute disregard of personal gain. An example of this is seen in an incident that occurred before his leaving Scotland. While considering the acceptance of the invitation from the American colonists, and confronted with the problems of emigration, a wealthy relative who admired his talents, and convinced that he should serve his own country, agreed to make him his heir provided that he would not go to America. His ultimate decision to accept the invitation was proof of his devotion to duty rather than material gain.

On November 19, 1766, Dr. Witherspoon was unanimously elected to the presidency of the College of New

Jersey by the trustees who transmitted to him a report of their action. The invitation was declined at that time, for there were various difficulties to be overcome. The offer entailed much thought and prayer. It was not an easy matter to dissolve connections at home to which naturally he had become endeared. Furthermore, his people were not in sympathy with the proposal that he abandon the happy privileges of his own land and take up life in a new and distant country. Such a situation was far more difficult in those days. We today can better under-

stand such a problem if we compare the travel advantages of our day with the limitations of the colonial period. Mrs. Witherspoon was reluctant at first to leave her native land and move to a foreign country with no expectation of ever returning, which was the principal reason for his own indecision. However, this obstacle was removed, for she later became entirely reconciled to the move, and in August, 1768, John Witherspoon arrived with his family in Princeton.

Dr. Witherspoon was eminently qualified for the station he now filled. He is credited with having brought about an important change in the system of education. Under his supervision a large proportion of the clergy of the Presbyterian church was formed. He was the sixth president from the founding of the college in 1746, and to his leadership America owed many of her most distinguished clergymen, patriots and legislators. Princeton's progressive program advanced rapidly and so continued to expand until the adversities of the Revolutionary War caused its suspension during that period. But when his activities ceased there, he promptly turned his talents and his labors to another field—that of patriotic service. His political wisdom and his experience were invaluable because of the Christian ideals which had so enriched his career as a minister. But he never laid aside the ministry during his long public service as a patriot. From the first he had embraced the principles of the colonists, and in 1776 he was chosen as a delegate to the convention, and continued to represent the State of New Jersey in the general Congress until 1782. In October, 1776, following the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, John Witherspoon made an eloquent appeal to the American patriots in behalf of that Declaration and recommended that there be appointed a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer," during that gloomy and trying period that intervened between the loss of Fort Washington and the Battle of Princeton. He believed in American principles and in the exercise of religious freedom which have so definitely characterized America as a nation. His devotion to public affairs attracted the admiration of his colleagues, whereby he rose to the first ranks among the notable statesmen of that day. Many of his published lectures were written on patriotic subjects. His *Thoughts on American Liberty*, written at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, suggests a keen political foresight for his recommendations of certain important measures were subsequently adopted.

Notwithstanding his distinguished



John Witherspoon

service as a statesman, it is said the greater influence of John Witherspoon is found to be in his role as a minister. He was a profound theologian and a solemn speaker. In his discourses he loved chiefly to dwell on the great doctrines of Divine grace and the distinguishing truths of the gospel. His sermons on "The Dominion of Providence" preached at Princeton on May 17, 1776—"Justification by Grace through Jesus Christ," and "The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration"—were said to be unsurpassed by any theological writings in the English language. The earthly career of John Witherspoon came to an end in 1794 while still President of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University.

Like many other patriots of his day, whose services were guided by Christian sentiment, the name of John Witherspoon became dear to the hearts of his fellow Americans. In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, there is a statue of the eminent Scotch-American. A debt of gratitude found further expression in a national monument to his memory in Washington. A joint resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress in 1908 after efforts toward the selection of a suitable location on Government property for such purpose had been undertaken. As a result of this endeavor, the bronze memorial to John Witherspoon which stands in front of the National Presbyterian Church, at the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and N Street, was unveiled on May 20, 1909.

Hon. John W. Foster, chairman of the Witherspoon Memorial Association, presided at the unveiling ceremonies, and Jeremiah Witherspoon, D.D., of Richmond, Virginia, made the opening prayer. The association had been organized in March, 1907, under the auspices of Dr. Tennis S. Hamlin, D.D. No more appropriate location could have been found for the memorial to Dr. John Witherspoon, first moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence.

THE membership of the National Presbyterian Church consists of a merger, effective in May, 1930, of that of the old Covenant Presbyterian Church, established in 1883, and the First Presbyterian Church, the latter having stood on John Marshall Place where the corner-stone was laid in 1827, and where in 1868 Congress granted it the first charter ever granted to any church in Washington. The distinguished preacher, Thomas De Witt Talmadge, was pastor from 1895 to 1899.

Many notable statesmen have worshipped at both these historic churches before and after their merger. From the old First Church, which property was condemned by the Government in 1926, the handsome old pulpit was brought to the Covenant Presbyterian Church; also the President's pew, No. 33, occupied variously by Jackson, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Cleveland and Harrison. There is also the pew of General Grant. Secretaries Blaine, Foster, Hay, Wanamaker, Windon, Lansing and Stimson, as well as Justices of the Supreme Court, have worshipped regularly with the congregations now comprising the National Presbyterian Church. From this pulpit many notable preachers and laymen have spoken, including J. Henry Jowett, Dr. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and De Witt Talmadge. The descendants of Alexander Graham Bell occupy his pew today.

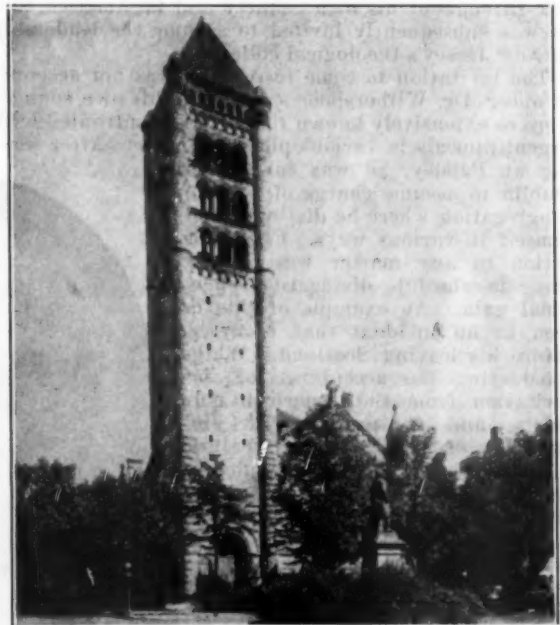
On October 19, 1947, the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church became the National Presbyterian Church, where President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles worship as communicant members. The President occupies pew



The Witherspoon Monument on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C.

No. 41. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson is the present pastor. Installed in December, 1946, Dr. Elson is an able and inspiring preacher, spiritually and intellectually, and may well be grouped with those eminent in the growth of this historic church. Like Witherspoon, we find in him true Christianity linked with patriotic endeavor, each man having served with distinction both church and country.

The movement for a national Presbyterian church began in 1803 under Thomas Jefferson's Administration, but it was (See JOHN WITHERSPOON, Page 32)



Harris & Ewing

The National Presbyterian Church Where President Eisenhower and Many Distinguished Public Officials Worship.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL AND GEORGE WASHINGTON

By H. PAUL CAEMMERER

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

AGAIN the time of the year has come when the people of the United States of America are preparing to observe the anniversary of the birth of the Father of our Country. It is being realized now more than ever before that he was one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Many statues, monuments and memorials have been erected to George Washington in all parts of the world, some of them beautiful works of art, but they stand as *tributes* to him. Well has the poet said of him—

Art to his fame no aid hath lent;
his country is his monument.

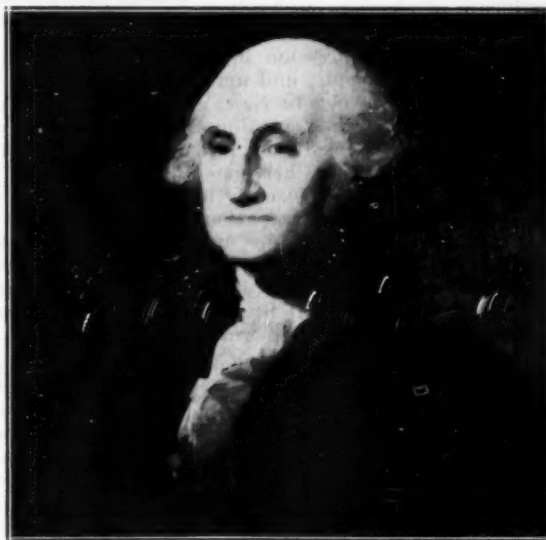
We are indebted to George Washington for having led a patriot army to victory and independence after the most trying circumstances, when at times only the *will* of General Washington kept an army in the field; half of the time his men were suffering from hunger and lack of sufficient clothing. But those who remained loyal to him throughout the period of the War of the Revolution knew that they were engaged in a righteous cause and that thought sustained them to the end. Then, when in 1783 victory was achieved, came a very trying period; indeed it seemed that all the blessings of liberty won by the war would be lost. The eminent historian, John Fiske, calls it "The Critical Period of American History." It was a five-year period when several of the Original Thirteen States were losing their respect for each other and for the loose Confederation that attempted to take care of national affairs. The national currency had become almost worthless; the value of a dollar was about *two cents*. A pound of tea sold for \$90, a pair of shoes for \$100, and a barrel of flour for \$1,500 in paper money. Something drastic had to be done to save the Nation created by the Declaration of Independence.

It was then when the leaders of the country again turned to General Washington for help. While in retirement at his beloved Mount Vernon, General Washington had become interested in promoting a commercial enterprise engaged in trade with the great western territory. He owned thousands of acres of land in the Ohio Valley that had come into his possession for having fought in the French and Indian War back in 1755. But, being a man of vision, he saw possibilities in the vast domain for future development; his home town of Alexandria, he hoped, would become a great "Emporium." However, this was an interstate project that concerned the governors of Virginia and of the neighboring State of Maryland. Thus, there was organized the "Potowmack Company" in 1785, and Washington became its president. Representatives of these two States met at Mount Vernon. In the development of the project, it was realized that, to make connection with the Monongahela and the Ohio rivers, it would be necessary to have the cooperation

of the State of Pennsylvania, and this was secured; also that of Delaware for a canal between the Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay. But out of this simple beginning a far greater project emerged. General Washington, who had the Union of the States uppermost in his mind, felt that if a few States could agree on a uniform system of trade and commercial relations, why not interest *all* the States in the venture!

Thus, commissioners from all of the Thirteen Original States were invited by the Governor of Virginia to attend a convention at Annapolis, Maryland, on the first Monday in September, 1786. The commissioners met on September 11, but only five States were represented—Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York; delegates from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and North Carolina, although appointed, failed to attend. It was thereupon decided by the delegates assembled to meet in convention at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May, 1787. But officially the purpose of the convention was to agree on uniform commercial regulations, *and other important matters*, as set forth in a letter drafted by Alexander Hamilton. At that moment 12 of the States had agreed to a plan for raising the much-needed revenue, so as to meet their expenses and pay the national debt. But New York was satisfied with its own system of raising revenue, and had its contentions with New Jersey about the matter. Thus, New York refused to pay its quota to the Congress, making the plan to raise revenue ineffective, since it required a unanimous vote of 13 States. Then New Jersey refused to pay its quota to Congress, and there the matter stood in February of 1787, when the country was drifting into anarchy; Shay's Rebellion is an example of what happened in Massachusetts the previous month, and the riots in Connecticut, about the same time, another.

But in the meantime James Madison in the Virginia legislature had proceeded with plans for the forthcoming Convention. Delegates were appointed by the



The Portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart

States, and Virginia sent its great citizen, General Washington, as one of them. This restored confidence among leaders throughout the Nation. In all, there were 55 delegates in attendance at the Constitutional Convention which opened in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787, in the same hall in which the Declaration of Independence had been adopted about 11 years before. These men came from respectable families; 29 of them were university graduates. Benjamin Franklin, the oldest present, being then 81, and George Washington, who was chosen President of the Convention, were not college graduates, nor were 24 others. But these "Founding Fathers" were men of ability and integrity. Just to mention Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, James Wilson, Robert Morris, George Wythe, Daniel Carroll, Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, George Mason and Edmund Randolph, is to mention only a few of the intellectual leaders of that day who had the welfare of the Nation at heart. Their obvious task, to frame a Constitution for the United States of America, was accomplished on September 17, 1787, when 39 of the delegates signed it. It required adoption by nine of the States to make it effective, and this was achieved in June, 1788. In the fall of that year the elections were held and General Washington was the unanimous choice of the people for President.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, delegates convened (in New York City) on March 4, 1789, to open the First Congress, but no quorum was present in the House of Representatives until April 1, and the Senate convened five days later. The first order of business was to notify the newly chosen President which was done by sending the Secretary of Congress, Charles Thompson, to Mount Vernon. Having received the certificate of election on April 14, General Washington accepted it as an expression of gratitude of the people, and arranged to start within 48 hours. His journey to New York City was a Triumphant Tour. The most profound ovation was given him at Trenton, New Jersey, where he had achieved a brilliant victory at Christmas in December, 1776, when he captured a thousand Hessians. He was received in New York City amidst the ringing of church bells, the booming of cannon and the acclaim of the people. Again there was rejoicing on April 30, 1789, when General Washington took the oath in Federal Hall, at Broad and Wall Streets. Eight more years of intensive public service were before him.

The problems that confronted President Washington were many, but for the purpose of this article only two are mentioned—the importance of establishing a stable currency, and establishing a Seat of Government of the United States. In realizing these two problems both Alexander Hamilton, the brilliant first Secretary of the Treasury, and the equally brilliant first Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, the author of our Declaration of Independence, proved very help-

ful. They agreed on a compromise that resulted in the founding of the Seat of the Federal Government, our National Capital, in the City of Washington, and in restoring the credit of the United States—the value of the dollar.

AS HERETOFORE MENTIONED, the States of the Union were burdened with a great debt caused by the war (about \$20 million), and the value of the dollar was still "not worth a continental" in 1790. Hamilton was desirous of having the Government assume this debt by adoption of what was known as the "Funding Bill." The "States Rights" members felt this was a surrender of power to the central government, and to this day a number of the Southern States make that quite an issue in Congress. However, in those days it was a long journey for them to travel from the South to New York, and they were desirous of having the Seat of Government (which was provided for in the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 17), midway along the Atlantic Coast. Thus, a compromise was reached one evening at dinner in Jefferson's home whereby several members of Congress agreed to change their votes (one of them with a revulsion of feeling) to allow passage of the Funding Bill, on condition that the Seat of Government would be located on the banks of the Potomac. It became law, accordingly, on July 16, 1790. As for the Funding Bill, the great statesman, Daniel Webster, said in later years of Hamilton, "He smote the rock of national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth." The value of the dollar was brought to par and the national credit was so well restored that the Government was soon out of debt. Prosperity spread over the Nation.

President Washington was given authority to select any ten miles square along the Potomac River extending 80 miles from the juncture of the Potomac and the Anacostia Rivers, and we are told that he actually made the trip overland on horseback as far as Harper's Ferry. But he was particularly familiar with the "Georgetown" area, and here the capital city was built, both Virginia and Maryland having deeded necessary land.

Then arose the question of design for the Federal City. President Washington chose for this work Pierre L'Enfant, "the artist of the American Revolution" and a distinguished officer who was trained as an artist in Paris and who had come to America to offer his services, like Lafayette, in 1777. L'Enfant had made application for the appointment by letter of September 11, 1789, stating that "the plan should be drawn on such a scale as to leave room for that aggrandizement and embellishment which the increase in the wealth of the Nation will permit it to pursue at any period however remote." His Plan has now been the basis of development of the city for a century and a half. (See NATION'S CAPITAL, Page 31)



Washington's Coat of Arms

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

Of course, Republicans and Independents are far more enthusiastic toward the Senator than are many of the Democrats, although even among the latter 39 per cent back him against 38 per cent who oppose him. Manual workers are slightly more favorable than are other groups, and the East leads other sections in support of the Senator. The greatest distinction occurs in the breakdown of opinions according to religious beliefs. Catholics show 58 per cent for and 23 per cent against, Protestants 49 per cent for and 28 per cent against. But only 15 per cent of Jews sampled voted for McCarthy, while an overwhelming 71 per cent were opposed to him, and only 14 per cent withheld opinions. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the great majority of the Jewish people do not yet understand the realism of the issue at stake.

New York Times Still Veers to Left

Jeanne Somerville's article, *I Saw It in the Times*, which appeared in last month's NATIONAL REPUBLIC, has aroused widespread interest. Comments have been overwhelmingly favorable, and even the few dissenting voices that have reached our ears must have been dismayed when they read a *New York Times* editorial, entitled *Fort Monmouth Case*, which was published after Mrs. Somerville's NATIONAL REPUBLIC article was released.

In this editorial, the *Times* called Senator McCarthy's espionage investigations a "shameless scramble for publicity." The editorial as usual referred slightly to "McCarthyism," and used the now familiar terms—"undemocratic persecution," "false or exaggerated" charges, and "phony crusade." If Mrs. Somerville and the NATIONAL REPUBLIC needed further evidence in support of the article, the *New York Times* has obligingly supplied it.

The *Times* is seemingly out of step with American public opinion, as indicated by the recent Gallup Poll, referred to above. The *Times* is seemingly out of step with a large segment of the press which, spearheaded by the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Washington Times-Herald*, has, in recent months, turned away from its former anti-McCarthy policy. The *Times* is out of step with many news commentators and columnists; David Lawrence, for instance, recently accused critics of McCarthy of "disservice to the Nation." And the *Times* is out of step with the sentiment on Capitol Hill, where the Wisconsin Senator has been named to the all-important Committee on Rules and Administration, and where he seems to be certain to be granted at least \$200,000 to carry on his probing activities. Furthermore, neither a promised Eisenhower-McCarthy rift or an organized effort of the Democratic Party's representatives in Congress has materialized, and the Wisconsin Senator now seems to be on better terms than ever with the White House and the Democrats in Congress.

Need we mention the individuals and groups with whom the *New York Times* seems to be in step?

Signal Corps Laxity Backed by Ex-Officer

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) has been the target of much criticism because of his extensive probe into alleged espionage activities at the Army Signal Corps laboratories at Fort Monmouth, N. J. But the Senator is wholeheartedly backed by one who was in a position to know what was going on. Colonel James Sipolski, former inspector-general at Fort Monmouth and now retired, says there were definitely security leaks there, adding:



United Press Photo

Sylvia Berke, New York Public School Clerk, Refuses To Tell the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee Whether She Has Ever Been a Communist. Her Defiance Causes Her Lawyer, Victor Rabinowitz, To Do a Little Nail-Biting.

"There was gross carelessness at Fort Monmouth from top to bottom. Generals and colonels as well as other officers were involved."

He pointed out that on one occasion he found "confidential papers all over the floor."

"When I reported these incidents to my superior officers," he went on, "I was told it was none of my business. They told me to lay off."

At his home near Tampa, Fla., Colonel Sipolsky said he would be glad to testify before Senator McCarthy's committee.

Radar Expert Retracts Testimony in Probe

Ernest Pataki, a radar engineer, who some weeks ago denied espionage activities, apparently became alarmed under questioning by the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, and retracted the denial that he was a spy.

Pataki, a naturalized alien, worked for the Army Signal Corps from 1944 to 1950. He is now an instructor at Cooper Union, a New York institution for the advancement of science. Senator McCarthy an-



United Press Photo

Mrs. Diana Moldover Wolman and Ernest Pataki, Both Now New York Teachers, Face Contempt Citations for Allegedly Misusing the Privilege of the Fifth Amendment in Refusing To Answer Questions About Espionage Activities in the Army Signal Corps. Both Were Formerly Federal Employees.



United Press Photo

Harry A. Hyman, Former Government Electronics Worker, Is Told by Senator Joseph McCarthy That His Case Charging Him With Violation of the Smith Act Will Be Turned Over to the Justice Department for Prosecution. Four Witnesses, Employed With Hyman at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory, Nutley, N. J., Positively Identified Him as a Communist.

nounced that the witness had subjected himself to deportation proceedings and contempt action.

Other developments in the far-flung Fort Monmouth probe, included the statements of four witnesses, who pinned the Communist label on Harry A. Hyman, former electronics worker. The four witnesses were John Saunders and Lester Ackerman, both of New York; Sam Morris, of Clifton, N. J.; and John A. DeLuca, of Fairlawn, N. J.

Two other reluctant witnesses in the case were Ezekiel Heyman, of New York, and Louis Kaplan, of Neptune, N. J., both of whom invoked the Fifth Amendment.

McCarthy Plans To Test Einstein Advice

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy has announced three moves that may provide a clear-cut test of his subcommittee's jurisdiction and its right to inquire into personal beliefs and associations. Contempt actions are proposed against Corliss Lamont, New York; Albert Shadowitz, Nutley, N. J.; and Abraham Unger, New York. All three have challenged the subcommittee's authority.

Shadowitz is one who refused to answer questions concerning Communist activities on the advice of Dr. Albert Einstein, left-wing scholar now at Princeton. When asked about his Red affiliations while working at the Army's Proving Grounds at Aberdeen, Md., from 1941 to 1943, Shadowitz replied:

"I am going to follow completely the course of action advised by Dr. Albert Einstein both to everyone in general and by personal consultation to me in particular."

Lamont, who has long been a contributor to Communist and left-wing causes, refused to swear to his testimony, electing merely to "affirm," but refused to say whether he took such action because of religious principles.

Unger, a lawyer who defended some of the top Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act, engaged in what Senator McCarthy called a "filibuster." Like the other two, he contended that the probers had no right to question him.

In another action, Martin Levine, electronics engineer suspended from the Griffis Air Force Base at

Rome, N. Y., announced plans to challenge witnesses who called him a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. It is reported that at least 12 Griffis employees have been suspended for "security" reasons to date.

McCarthy Promises Jail for Witnesses

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Executives Club of Chicago, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy said that, just as Al Capone had to be jailed for income tax evasion instead of murder, some of the Communist spies may escape conviction on specific charges of espionage because of the law of limitation, but he promised that they "will go to jail for either perjury or contempt."

In other recent pronouncements, Senator McCarthy charged "stupidity or worse" in building broadcasting stations for the Voice of America, he demanded another look at our overseas libraries, and he predicted that Congress will legalize wiretapping in espionage cases.

79 Reluctant Witnesses Faced McCarthy

During the past year 546 witnesses appeared before the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.). Of these a total of 79 refused to answer questions on the grounds of possible self-incrimination—71 invoking the Fifth Amendment, five invoking the First Amendment, two claimed marital privilege, and one failed to use Constitutional grounds in refusing to testify.

Many on this list of 79 were long ago exposed by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC. Most of them were mentioned on these pages during the year as they droned their monotonous refrain.

McIntire Challenges Bishop Oxnam

Dr. Carl McIntire, pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, N. J., and president of the International Council of Christian Churches, with whom the NATIONAL REPUBLIC does not always agree, recently reiterated his charges that Communism has permeated most of the Protestant denominations. He scored the National Council of Churches (formerly



United Press Photo

Leonard E. Mins, Playwright, Translator and Former OSS Man, Refuses To Tell Senate Probers Whether He Is a Paid Employee of Russia's Military Intelligence Service. Senator McCarthy Claims To Have Evidence That Mins Was a Soviet Spy as Recently as Two Weeks Before the Hearing.

Federal Council of Churches) under the presidency of Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, and specifically mentioned the Methodist, Convention Baptists, the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Episcopal, Congregational and Unitarian bodies as having members and ministers with Red leanings.

He stated that Bishop Oxnam is not a Communist, but that he had given "incalculable aid to the Communist cause," and he challenged him to a debate on the question: "How Communism Is Using the Churches." Dr. McIntire added:

"We have come to join the issue of Communism within the church square with Bishop Oxnam, and to give the people the documented evidence they want and need. Oxnam's attack upon the Committee on Un-American Activities is an attempt to divert attention from the real condition that exists in the churches."

Meantime, Bishop Oxnam has repeated his charges that Congressional investigations play into Communist hands, that data is collected by "incompetents," and that files on subversives constitute one of the first methods of a "police state."

Bishop Martin Denies Reds in Pulpit

"No man can be a Communist and believe in God Almighty, and no man can be a minister of the gospel and not believe in God."

In those words Methodist Bishop William C. Martin dismissed as "preposterous" charges of Communists in the pulpit. There are many who would agree that no Christian clergyman can at the same time believe in atheistic Communism. But what Bishop Martin and many other church leaders do not seem to understand is that a Communist can pose as a clergyman for the purpose of infiltrating and undermining the church. And there is ample evidence to prove this.

But Bishop Martin says he does not know of a single Red in church circles!

Churchman Demands Red Delegates at Assembly

Bishop Eivind Josef Berggrav, of Oslo, Norway, one of the six presidents of the World Council of Churches, has publicly announced that he will not attend the WCC's assembly, scheduled in the United States this year, unless the U. S. State Department will admit Communist delegates from the Iron Curtain countries.

In case of a refusal, the bishop suggests that the parley be held in another country, probably Canada. The statement may be interpreted as an ultimatum to the United States, and is further evidence of the Communist influence in the World Council of Churches.

Two Episcopal Clergymen 'Upheld'

Episcopal Bishop Norman B. Nash, of Massachusetts, states that an investigation shows no basis for "canonical proceedings" against two clergymen—the Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher and the Rev. Kenneth D. Hughes—both accused of Communist sympathies by Herbert A. Philbrick, former FBI undercover agent.

The above might be accepted as a straight news story—the "clearing" of two innocent clergymen by their bishop." But NATIONAL REPUBLIC files contain some information which should be read in connection with such a news item.

First of all, Bishop Nash himself was on the welcoming committee to greet the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson (the Red Dean of Canterbury) back in 1948. Some years ago he favored Socialism in a poll of ministers, and defended Harry Bridges, the West Coast alien-born Red CIO leader. He also signed an amnesty petition for Communists jailed under the Smith Act,



United Press Photo

Senator McCarthy Pleaded With Ruth Wiener Levine To Give Information on the Communist Conspiracy in the Army Signal Corps. She Discussed It With Her Attorney, Morris Fish (Right), But Still Invoked the Fifth Amendment.

protested the report of the Massachusetts Investigating Committee, and has been affiliated with the Church League for Industrial Democracy and the American Civil Liberties Union. His record causes one to wonder whether Bishop Nash himself is in any position to serve as an authority in reviewing the cases of two clergymen who may have wandered from the straight and narrow path.

As for the two clergymen, let's take a casual look at their records. The Rev. Hughes has urged clemency for the Rosenbergs (atom spies), belonged to the Progressive Party, denounced the McCarran Act, been a trustee of the Samuel Adams (Communist) School for Social Studies. During the years he has been affiliated



United Press Photo

Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson, of Concord, N. H., Was Jailed After Being Convicted of Contempt Stemming From Her Refusal To Answer Questions Concerning Communist Affiliations. She Was Candidate for Governor of New Hampshire on the Communist Party Ticket in 1938.

with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Bill of Rights Conference, Lobby for Peace, Civil Liberties Union, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, World Conference for Peace (Paris), and the National Association of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The record of the Rev. Fletcher is even longer and, in fact, so extensive it can only be listed in outline form here. He has done everything from demanding abolition of the old Dies Committee to favoring recognition of Red China. He served on the board of *The Protestant* (pro-Red church publication), defended Harry Bridges, and "greeted" the Red Dean of Canterbury. He has been affiliated with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, World Congress for Peace, Bill of Rights Conference, National Peace Referendum, Samuel Adams (Communist) School for Social Studies, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, School for Democracy, Peace Information Center, New York Labor Conference for Peace, etc.

Are men with such records fit to hold positions in any church in America?

Philbrick Backs Matthews on Clergy

Herbert A. Philbrick, former FBI undercover agent, in a recent press conference agreed with the estimate by Dr. J. B. Matthews that 7,000 ministers have helped the Communist cause. He cited in particular a petition signed by 70 prominent clergymen. It began:

"As the Christmas season approaches, its message of God's grace to all men of good will rings out. Hope is born afresh."

There followed a fiery denunciation of the trial of the 11 top Communists. But the ministers were so impressed by the first paragraph that they didn't bother to read the rest.

In the same way, Mr. Philbrick said, 2,200 clergymen put their signatures to a pro-Rosenberg petition.

Davies Faces New Security Check

John P. Davies, Jr., career diplomat, has been called back from his present post in Peru to face a new security review, according to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Mr. Davies has long been a target of Congressional investigators. Among the charges against him is that he recommended a group of alleged Communists or pro-Communists for employment in the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Davies' assignments as a foreign service officer date back to the New Deal-Fair Deal administrations.

Mitchell Welcomes ADA Support

Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has announced that he welcomes the support of Americans for Democratic Action and any other groups who back the principles of the Democratic Party. The statement is reminiscent of the one uttered by Harry Truman in 1944, when he said that he welcomed the support of Communists or any other groups interested in keeping Franklin Roosevelt in the White House.

The ADA is composed of leftists in the ranks of politics, the professions and the CIO, and its aim is to reinstall the New Deal. Since it is a kind of catch-all for "liberal," "left-wing" and crackpot schemes, its propaganda is in many ways more powerful than that of the Democratic National Committee, which

must recognize, even if it opposes, the conservative element in the party.

Among the ADA's recently stated 16 points for a legislative program, are:

Continued financial support to the U. N. and its specialized agencies; increased appropriations for Point Four assistance; rejection of the Bricker Amendment; a raising of the present minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour; public housing; and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Most of the unpublicized program of the ADA is based on the CIO (Reuther) and the Eleanor Roosevelt (National Issues) Committee proposals. The ADA recently cleaned its guns for the 1954 campaign and will attempt to use the Democratic Party's National Committee as its vehicle. Even the "Fair Deal" was often found too conservative to receive ADA support. Some old-line Democrats have urged ADA to close up shop.



United Press Photo

Henry N. Shoiket, a Reluctant Witness, Is Removed From a Hearing by Officer James Goodall at Senator Joseph McCarthy's Request.

Rumanian Paper Banned in U. S.

The U. S. State Department has ordered the Rumanian Legation in Washington to cease the publishing and distribution of its English-language periodical, *The Romanian News*. A four-page tabloid, it has been circulated here for the past five years.

The action was taken as a measure of reciprocity following orders received by the American Legation in Bucharest to discontinue distribution of *News from America*. Similar retaliatory action has been taken against Russian and Polish publications distributed in the United States, following bans in Moscow and Warsaw against publications sponsored by the U. S. Embassies there. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC exposed the *Romanian News* some months ago, shortly after its exposure of the Soviet Information Bulletin which was also later ordered banned by our State Department.

Pro-Red Lawyers Score United States

The International Lawyers Conference for Defense of Democratic Rights, a world-wide Communist front, recently concluded its sessions in Vienna, attended by 200 pro-Red lawyers from 25 countries.

Vice President Seidín, of Soviet Russia, roundly criticizing Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, compared "discrimination" in Western countries with the "strict observance" of democratic rights in the Soviet Union! The "persecution" of the National Lawyers Guild, declared subversive by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., was scored by another speaker, while others defended Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the executed atomic spies, now threatened with disbarment in the United States.

A minor incident occurred when two men were arrested for distributing pamphlets reportedly issued by the anti-Communist International Commission of Jurists.

Immigration Law Fight Looms

The plot of leftists to repeal the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, or to destroy it through drastic amendments, is rapidly taking form on Capitol Hill. The great debate has not yet reached the floor, but they're choosing up sides behind the scenes, and the forthcoming fight promises to be one of the most momentous in history.

The McCarran-Walter Act, passed over former President Truman's veto, is recognized throughout the Nation as the finest immigration and naturalization law America has ever had. Based on the national origins quota system, it is designed to keep racial groups in the same ratios as they have previously existed. Despite what opponents charge, the act is in no way discriminatory — no races are barred — but its purpose is to keep America as American as possible. Additional safeguards are also set up to ban or deport subversives and criminals.

The opposition is made up of Communists, "liberals" and left-wingers of all hues, who wish to jeopardize, if not destroy, the American way, and to open the gates to a flood of additional undesirable aliens. In the closing hours of the first session of the 83d Congress, Senator Herbert H. Lehman and Congressman Emanuel Celler, two "liberals" from New York, introduced a substitute measure, known as the Lehman-Celler Bill, as a propaganda move.

Last December a mass meeting was held in Chicago in support of this un-American proposal. It was widely publicized by the Communist *Daily Worker*, and the nature of the opposition was evidenced by those who attended it. Every one of the

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

BY PAUL R. BISH



Mr. Rich

While most eyes are turned on Berlin where the major political powers of the world are in session in an effort to iron out the German muddle, where the Reds are in control of Eastern Germany, and the British, French and Americans control the western sector, and the proposition is an attempted agreement for the turning back of Germany to its people, followed by a free election, with the Russian, American, French and British pulling out, great concern is being shown over the future of Italy.

Recent events in Italy indicate that the heretofore strong Italian Christian Democratic Party, which since the war has been the balancing wheel of the nation between the two extremes, the Communist and Socialists on the one hand, and the Fascists on the other, is finally itself falling apart.

It is true that after considerable effort the government was recently again able to create a new cabinet, without the Reds, but the Marxian front of Socialists and Communists is now in a position to upset almost any cabinet that is created, and evidently is marking time for what many believe will be an attempted seizure of government reins.

The U. S. News and World Report, usually a conservative source of information, points out in a recent release that "All signs are that Italy is marked for the next Communist take-over in Europe."

The release points out in detail the Communist strength in the various fields of Italian life, schools, army, political offices, labor unions, publishing, youth, women and among professionals. The report ends by stating the Communists in Italy "are confident of taking over Italy by peaceful means, giving Russia its first bridgehead in Western Europe," and that "the man in the street is not worried about it."

Others who have shown concern recently about Italy's plight, include the American Ambassador to Italy, Mrs. Clare Luce, and News Commentator Henry J. Taylor, who devotes three pages to the subject in "This Week," a newspaper supplement for big American dailies, Jan. 24, 1954.

As matters presently stand politically, the Red bloc holds 218 seats in the parliament and the largest opposition, Christian Democrats, 262, leaving the Christian Democrats 34 short of a majority in the parliament, since several splinter groups hold the remaining seats. So while Rome burns, the fiddlers play in Berlin.

Communists are gradually cementing their differences with the people behind the Iron Curtain, through a new method of treatment to religion. It is reported that instead of wiping out religion as Communists have heretofore done, they are training their own ministers (or metropolitans) re-writing the Ten Commandments, and instituting "Communist Gospels." Religion is being bent to the Communist ideology, so as to make it appear that the two are fully compatible. This is being swallowed by millions of unsuspecting puppets.

Besides Italy, France is seriously penetrated by the Reds, in the Parliament, in labor unions, schools, police force, armed services, atom laboratories, newspapers, and other professions. The security forces of the government of France are more alert, however, than in Italy, and a broad force of the people are also not so unconcerned about the possible Red seizure, as in Italy. With Italy under Red threats, and with the Reds pressing France, Yugoslavia, already Communist and reportedly more in favor of the new Russian political regime than when under Stalin, might, it is reported, succumb to an invitation to enter the Moscow orbit. This, with Albania already under the iron fist of Moscow, would greatly jeopardize Greece and Spain and no doubt finish off Austria.

So the ending of the Korean challenge may have temporarily settled affairs in the Far East, but it might be only a lull in the Moscow machine set to conquering the world for Communism. Explosions might follow the Berlin conference, in the West and in the Far East, which could catch us in a situation where America could not possibly hold the entire world Red front, unless our atomic preparations are such as to seriously challenge the enemy on all fronts with a need for a minimum of American manpower.

Communists in Great Britain, although not considered a menace beyond handling if the going becomes real tough, did recently tie up the British A-plants and export industries when 30,000 electrical workers struck under Red pressure.

A revolutionary threat still exists in Teheran with the students of the universities furnishing the backbone of the Red revolutionary threat. Anti-Americanism is rife.

In Panama the government recently outlawed the Communist Party. This came after confiscation of shipments of propaganda to Panama.



United Press Photo

Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State Under the Truman Administration, Hints That State Department Communists Intercepted His Cabled Warnings About Red Infiltration of Latin America. His Messages, He Says, Failed To Reach the Then Secretary of State James Byrnes.

so-called "99 prominent citizens," who sponsored the gathering, has a long record in the NATIONAL REPUBLIC's and Congressional committees' subversive files, the majority of them being educators and clergymen.

Recently both Senator Lehman and Congressman Celler blasted President Eisenhower for his failure to mention the McCarran-Walter Act in his "State of the Union" message to Congress. Senator Lehman even visited the White House, but the consensus on the Hill is that he presented no arguments that could persuade the Administration to support the Lehman-Celler measure.

In the meantime, leaders of patriotic and veterans' groups are being mobilized throughout the Nation in defense of the McCarran-Walter Act. And the NATIONAL REPUBLIC repeats its plea for all loyal Americans to help in the fight by writing their Senators and Congressmen, urging them not only to vote against repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act, but to oppose any crippling amendments.



United Press Photo

Louis Kaplan, of Neptune, N. J., Testifying Before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Refuses To Say Whether He Helped To Organize a Red "Shore Club" or Whether He Discussed Signal Corps Secrets With Members of the Communist Party.

The refugee Act of 1953, which opens the doors to 214,000 more "displaced persons" over and above the quota permitted under the McCarran-Walter Act, is now in operation. Approximately 200 are escaping monthly from behind the Iron Curtain, mostly from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and this influx is expected to be speeded up by mid-summer. These must be screened to be certain the Reds are not planting their agents on us under the guise of "persecuted" minorities.

In the meantime, 2,500,000 aliens already here, half of them in the New York metropolitan area, have begun registering. Under the McCarran-Walter Act, all aliens must carry registration cards with them at all times.

Commies Plan Waterfront Control

West Coast and East Coast piers would be critical areas in the event of a war emergency, and the American Communist Party, on orders from Moscow, is taking steps to work with racketeers in order to cement its control of all port facilities.

It has become known that in recent weeks Red agents have met with New York waterfront mobsters, offering financial and manpower aid to thwart the AFL efforts to take over the East Coast docks. The Commies already have a stranglehold on Pacific Coast and Hawaiian shipping facilities, and are trying desperately to extend their domination to the East.

U. E. Union Wins Over CIO-AFL

The United Electrical Workers Union (independent), which was ousted by the CIO in 1949 because of alleged Communist domination, retained bargaining rights at the Lester, Pa., plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., by defeating the new CIO and AFL unions by a five-to-one vote.

In Wausau, Wis., Local 1113 of the U. E. and 12 individuals, including the president, Emil Muelver, were found guilty of contempt of court, growing out of a long labor dispute at the Marathon Manufacturing Company.

In Cincinnati, E. Melvin Hupman, formerly a member of Local 804 of the U. E. Union, was convicted on charges of falsely swearing that he was not a member of the Communist Party under the Taft-Hartley Act. He was fined \$5,000 and sentenced to five years in prison.

In Washington, Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of U. E., awaited a decision on his appeal to the Supreme Court. He had been convicted for contempt of Congress after he refused to answer questions concerning his Communist affiliations when called in 1949 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Ousted Locals May Return to CIO Fold

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, long a hot-bed of radicalism and ousted by the CIO in 1950 because of alleged Communist domination, is apparently about to lose three of its Montana locals. More than 7000 workers at Butte and Anaconda are involved in the reported switch.

Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, has appealed to other locals of the "disintegrating" independent union to rejoin the CIO. He claims that half of its original membership has already done so.



United Press Photo

Albert Shadowitz, a Government Engineer, Refuses To Answer Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's Questions Concerning Communist Espionage "On the Advice of Dr. Albert Einstein." Thus Einstein, Whose Subversive Activities Have Frequently Been Cited by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, Shows His "Gratitude" for American Hospitality in Offering Him a Home After His Flight from Hitler.

Senators Interview Gouzenko

Senator William E. Jenner (R.-Ind.) and Senator Pat McCarran (D.-Nev.), both of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, have returned from an interview with Igor Gouzenko at an undisclosed rendezvous in Canada. Gouzenko is the former code clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, who touched off the Canadian spy probe in 1946.

Senator McCarran expressed the view that the trip was "well worth while from the standpoint of the internal security of this country," but refused to

elaborate on it. And until Canadian authorities agree to releasing the record, no disclosures can be made.

Ferguson Files Anti-Red Bill

Senator Homer Ferguson (R.-Mich.) has introduced a bill which would strip Communists of their citizenship if they are convicted of teaching or advocating overthrow of the Government by force or violence. The measure is in line with President Eisenhower's recommendation in his recent message to Congress.

The bill would also outlaw the Communist Party, which has long been advocated by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC. To legalize a conspiracy is a dangerous fiction, said Senator Ferguson:

"There is no doubt in my mind that, under the Constitution, Congress can pass laws to take away the citizenship of both native-born and naturalized Americans."

Of course, the so-called "liberals" and left-wingers are already viewing the proposal "with alarm." One of the most vociferous has been former Attorney General Francis Biddle. His stand becomes clear when it is understood that he now heads Americans for Democratic Action, the left-wing affiliate of the Democratic Party.

If this bill can be enacted into law during the present session of Congress, it will simplify the whole procedure of tracking down, exposing and convicting Communist Party members. It hardly makes sense to accuse individual Reds of teaching and advocating the overthrow of the Government by force and violence and at the same time to regard their party as a legal political organization.

Of course, it is argued that to outlaw the Communist Party and to disfranchise Communists would only drive the Reds underground. But the truth is that much of the conspiracy is already underground.

TRUMAN'S 'RED HERRING'

(Continued from Page 4)

Oregon, California and Hawaii of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's Association. The Senate Merchant Marine Committee, under chairman Royal S. Copeland, of New York, began its inquiry into Bridges' operations in February, 1938. It found that he had outlined his program in an address before a student forum in the University of Washington, Seattle, on May 14, 1937, in these words:

"Our policy is one of class struggle. Our policy is that we have nothing in common with employers. There'll come a time when there aren't any employing class anymore, and we subscribe and look forward to that day."

A photostat of Harry Bridges' membership card in the Communist Party had been received by the Copeland Committee in February, 1938. Soon afterward, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins asked the Senate Committee to submit its file on Bridges to the Labor Department for study, as a possible basis for deportation proceedings. Six months later, in August, 1938, the Dies Committee of the House

asked the Labor Department for the Bridges' file, for study, nothing having happened since Secretary Perkins had taken over the case in February. In due course, the Bridges' file was transmitted to the Dies Committee, but now the photostat of Harry's Communist membership card was missing!

It has not been seen since. It was the basic evidence in the deportation proceeding. So Bridges was never deported.

Reviewing a series of such incidents, Chairman Dies told the House of Representatives on October 29, 1938:

"The Labor Department files reveal a strong bias on the part of Madame Perkins and the Department of Labor in favor of Harry Bridges, and an effort on their part to protect rather than deport him."

From this report to the House of Representatives sprang the oft-repeated charge that, under both Roosevelt and Truman, the executive agencies responsible for policing subversive elements were, in fact, coddling and shielding Communists.

After her tour of duty as Secretary of Labor, Madame Perkins was transferred to the chairmanship of the U. S. Civil

Service Commission where she was in charge of personnel records relating to subversive and loyalty risks in all departments of the Government. These records then were forever sealed from Congress and the people. Now they have been destroyed.

Another facet of Communism's international network in America came to light in the citation of Gerhart Eisler before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 6, 1947. A long report submitted by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, identified Eisler as the chief of the Comintern staff in America. The Comintern is the Moscow organization which directs the world revolutionary movement through its own hand-picked representatives in each nation.

Under the name of Edwards, Eisler was the Comintern's official ambassador to the Communist Party in the U.S.A., from 1933 on, "by virtue of which position he was responsible for, and instrumental in, the determination of American Communist policy, and the control and direction of American Communist operations."

In this position he was the individual who received the official party-line orders from Moscow and transmitted them to

the Communist executive committee in New York for application.

At a deportation hearing on Ellis Island on June 14, 1941, Eisler denied under oath "that he was or had been in the past a member of the Communist Party, denied membership in any Communist organization, and stated that he had never been sympathetic to the Communist cause." He was not deported.

All Eisler's articles in the official Communist publications of America had appeared under the name of Hans Berger.

The FBI file discloses him to have been in constant contact with many Communists known to have been involved in wartime espionage. He was also in intimate daily touch with the Canadian espionage operations in 1943-45 which stole much atomic know-how from the U. S. by way of Moscow's embassy in Ottawa.

While awaiting trial following his indictment for perjury and contempt of Congress, Eisler escaped the U. S. on the Polish liner *Battory*. Given asylum behind the Iron Curtain, he moved then to Berlin where he became the director of Soviet propaganda in the Russian zone of Germany.

Who protected Gerhart Eisler's movements and operations in the U. S. during his 14 years of spying and espionage?

What new heights of influence and power might Gerhart Eisler have attained in the U. S. Government if the House Committee on Un-American Activities had not exposed his operations?

Who withheld from the FBI authority to shadow Eisler and thus prevent his secret flight on the *Battory*?

Under date of January 11 and February 7, 1939, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had written two personal notes to Sumner Wells, Undersecretary of the State Department, urging prompt action on a passport for Hanns Eisler, brother of Gerhart, who for several years had directed Moscow's International Music Bureau. This White House influence at length prevailed, and Mr. and Mrs. Hanns Eisler were admitted to the U. S. to apply for citizenship. They were not deported until late in 1948, after the Republican 80th Congress had dug out the State Department files, including Mrs. Roosevelt's spirited intervention in behalf of the Eislers.

When did Russia first get our atomic secret? Robert E. Stripling, who was for ten years chief investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, reported in 1949:

"Russian agents and their American aides began stealing U. S. atomic energy and A-bomb secrets as early as the end of 1942, two and a half years before the first bomb was tested at Alamogordo, N. M. . . . The Communists gained more than plans. In 1944 the Soviet Purchasing Commission was able to fly 1,300 pounds of uranium oxide and uranium nitrate out of this country. In 1945, before the first bomb was tested, the Russians asked for,

and received, 25 pounds of low-grade uranium metal and also acquired an amount of 'heavy water' suitable for use in an atomic pile."

(Heavy water, we now know, was then the experimental basis of the hydrogen bomb.)

As the Alger Hiss inquiry gained head early in 1948, President Truman issued a blanket order on March 13 to all Government agencies to disregard all requests, demands, or subpoenas for information touching the personnel records of Federal employees under scrutiny for alleged Communist activities.

In August of the same year, he followed with a flat refusal of all information relating to appointments, promotions, endorsements, and like personnel records, on any Government employee or former employee.

That these orders, locking all personnel information in the President's personal desk, so to speak, effectively blocked Congress in its efforts to drive out the subversives, is attested by the fact that during the first eight months of the Eisenhower Administration in 1953 a total of 1,456 persons were separated from the Federal rolls on security grounds. And that housecleaning is continuing with determined purpose.

But the question for history remains: What purposes, motives, and aims impelled the Truman Administration to protect and shelter subversives in the Federal departments, even to the point of suppressing written FBI reports on such operators as Harry Dexter White, Gerhart Eisler, William Remington, Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore, Judy Coplan, Julius Rosenberg, Harry Bridges, Carl Marzani, Irving Kaplan, Lauchlin Currie, and a host of others in Washington, now notorious for their services to the Kremlin?

History reminds us that all these protections to Communism were provided by the same President who, on September 22, 1950, vetoed the Mundt-Nixon Bill, designed to outlaw subversives.

Happily, the House overrode the veto the same day, and the Senate did likewise the next day.

The basic features of the Mundt-Nixon Bill became Public Law 831, effective September 23, 1950. It had first passed the House (HR 5852) on May 19, 1948, by a vote of 319 to 48. Despite that overwhelming vote by the representatives of the people, President Truman blocked and obstructed the legislation for 28 months, and then came up with a veto!

Why did Harry Truman seek so diligently to shield, protect, and shelter Communism in Washington?

FAREWELL ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 14)

policy. It is here that the much-abused and misquoted statement on alliances appears:

Against the insidious wiles of foreign

influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial. . . . Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, . . . in extending our commercial relations, to have as little political connection as possible. . . .

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any part of the foreign world.

There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation.

One may read this and understand the source of all our foreign troubles today. How could a foreign policy be expressed better? What better guide can there be than self-interest? Here there is no confusion about "world peace," or "mission among the nations." Washington was a complete realist and he fully realized what today is known by very few—that peace cannot be a goal of foreign policy. Peace, like war, its opposite, is and must be only an instrument of policy; for the only possible goal of foreign policy is national survival—self-interest, that is—self-interest pure and simple. To that end, war and peace are both subservient.

It is a safe assumption that, had our eyes been opened to reality, and had we exercised the restraint, the judgment and the shrewdness (as well as the honesty and morality) Washington calls for, we would not today be in the precarious world position we are. What a gigantic blunder! What fools we have been! While vainly floundering in internationalist quicksand trying to "make the world safe for democracy," with our eyes glassily fixed on the airy mirage of world peace, we only push ourselves deeper and deeper into the slough of Hell; while refusing to recognize reality, we must ensnare ourselves in it anyhow!

In admonishing the young Nation to be jealous of its complete independence in thought and action, Washington was only preaching a realistic doctrine of national survival in a world of anarchy and subtle plots, for one of the great truths of all political calculations is that one may always count on new difficulties arising to cancel out the old. This is what the internationalists do not know; and it is this ignorance which threatens to destroy America, as she dashes her head again and again against granite-like natural problems which are too big for her or any mortal state to solve.

The really alarming thing about our present status is that we show no signs of learning from the past. Unless history is pondered, and lessons gleaned from it,

there is no reason for it; so wild international or social gambles, which either ignore the great lessons of history or interpret and twist them to their own ends, are bound for failure before they begin, and their consequences will return to haunt the Nation until the end of time.

Washington's advices are as valid today as they were in 1796 because they are timeless. If we are to survive as a free nation we must reorient ourselves. Our values must be re-examined and our policies restated; then our goals set and prosecuted with the means we still have at hand. Passion of the moment must be discarded, and wise, even harsh, decisions must be made. Although it is too late to repair the damage that has been done by our international misadventures and our domestic idiocies, we can at least make sure that the nightmare of our past stupidities will not be projected into the future; thus retaining our ancient liberties and sparing the lives and property of countless thousands.

Washington, however, would not be surprised were he to return to his children today, for he, true to form, foresaw all, even the worst:

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our Nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations.

But he could still hope:

But, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit; to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues; to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dedicated.

WHAT IS A 'LIBERAL'?

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day. The Declaration of Independence is just as pertinent in 1954 as when Jefferson penned it. The Constitution of the United States is fundamental and is not subject to the whims of the fuzzy thinkers. Not even the dictionary should be tampered with, just because someone wants to appropriate time-honored words, and twist their meanings.

To be sure, not all of today's "liberals" are Fifth Amendment Americans, but all who defy Congressional investigating committees consider themselves "liberals." Not all "liberals" defended Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs, but all who backed these traitors were "liberals" by their own definition. Not all "liberals" are One Worlders perhaps, but all who advocate a Super

World State are definitely in the "liberal" camp. Nor are all "liberals" Communists—in fact, some of these free-wheelers bitterly denounce the ideology of Moscow—but all Marxists of every stripe wear the "liberal" tag.

These so-called "liberals" of today range all the way from the starry-eyed "social salvationists" to the anti-anti-Communists who explain: "I'm as opposed to Communism as anyone, BUT..." You'll find these "liberals" in organizations ranging from the American Civil Liberties Union to the National Lawyers Guild to the Americans for Democratic Action. The "progressive" teachers in your local school system are self-styled "liberals," and so are the clergymen who preach what they call the "social gospel." Every front group from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is made up of people who pose as "liberals." You'll find the "liberals" arrayed against the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act, against the Bricker Amendment, against the Smith Act, against the use of wiretap evidence in treason cases, against any and every measure that would preserve and strengthen the American way. You'll hear these "liberals" shouting "witch hunt" and "inquisition" and "academic freedom" and "book burning" and "McCarthyism" whenever a Congressional investigation threatens to expose the subversives.

Yes, they parade under different banners sometimes, but they all have one thing in common. They would destroy our priceless heritage and undermine our cherished way of life. A "liberal" like Eleanor Roosevelt or Herbert Lehman or Bishop Oxnham would do it in one way. A "liberal" like Harry Dexter White or Alger Hiss or Julius Rosenberg would do it in another. But to loyal Americans, who love our country and revere her glorious traditions, the end result would be the same.

Like an old hat, it's hard for some of us to discard words which have recently been corrupted and perverted. But after observing the strange company who today huddle under the "liberal" rag, I am proud to be called a "reactionary." I'm convinced that we "reactionaries," if you insist upon that term, are the one, last hope for the preservation of the American way.

NATION'S CAPITAL

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The writer has described the Plan in a former article, and in his book on *The Life of Pierre Charles L'Enfant* has proven conclusively that the Plan of our beautiful City of Washington, our Capital City which has grown with the Nation, is the work of an artist. Quite recently the distinguished city planner of St. Louis, the Hon. Harland Bartholomew, chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission,

speaking of the Comprehensive Plan of Washington as the National Capital, said: Through the great good fortune of the L'Enfant and the McMillan [which in 1901 restored and enlarged on L'Enfant's work] plans, Washington has become this Nation's finest city and the world's most beautiful capital.

L'Enfant's services to the Government ended officially in March, 1792, due to difficulties that he encountered. Nor did he undertake to make designs for public buildings, as had been expected. Thus it devolved on Secretary of State Jefferson to prepare a program of competition, calling for designs of the United States Capitol and the President's House. Their locations were agreed on by President Washington and Major L'Enfant here on March 29, 1791.

A design for the President's House was received from James Hoban and was accepted. It was finally occupied by President and Mrs. John Adams in November, 1800, when the Seat of the Federal Government which for a period of ten years was temporarily located in Philadelphia, was established in the District of Columbia.

A design for the United States Capitol was received from Dr. William Thornton early in the year 1793 and was accepted. President Washington recognized in it "grandeur, simplicity and convenience." Soon arrangements were made for laying the corner-stone, in which ceremony President Washington was to be the principal figure, taking place on September 18, 1793. The Capitol was enlarged to its present size in accordance with plans made in 1851, by adding a Senate Chamber and a House of Representatives Chamber.

The City of Washington grew slowly in its early years, and there were times when only the will and determination of President Washington kept the National Capital from being moved elsewhere. He hesitated to ask Congress for funds until 1796, when it was seen that the venture would be a success.

Thus this task, too, was another stupendous task achieved by the great and noble George Washington. No wonder the city bears his name to the end of time. Others took up the work in subsequent years, and the best results, achieved to make our National Capital a city in keeping with the dignity, wealth and power of the Nation, have been the result of trials and tribulations, as well as sacrifice on the part of many a person. The example that Washington set, to give the National Capital the best in its Plan and in the Arts, held them to the ideal to bring this about. Unlike other cities of the United States, the City of Washington belongs to the people of the country; it is their capital city.

CONSTITUTION v. CHARTER

(Continued from Page 2)

which our Government has an interest, the above provisions of the Charter are

specific attempts at invasion of that authority and its complete impairment. Once that breach in the powers of our Supreme Court is established, it can be widened to complete extinction of that authority.

Any citizen of the United States, with only a cursory knowledge of the powers of our national governmental bodies, is aware of the dangers to our Republic and its Constitution involved in a treaty where-in such powers are abrogated in favor of a foreign authority. But members of Congress should be concerned above all others over the abdication of their Constitutional powers so cleverly devised in the U.N. Charter. Too, it seems unthinkable that our Supreme Court will permit vitiation of its Constitutional powers, but, upon review of the legislation making us members of the United Nations, will deny authority in the President and Senate to enact such legislation.

The Founding Fathers could not guarantee that cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men would not at some time attempt to seize the reins of the free government they sought to establish under the Constitution. Nor could they know whether the future citizens of the United States would guard and cherish their liberties by making it their business to see to it that only men of integrity represented them in government. The Founding Fathers knew, however, there would be someday a Franklin Delano Roosevelt and an Oliver Wendell Holmes with a common contempt for the Constitution, but they could not guarantee how the American citizen would deal with such men when they menaced the freedom established for the citizen under our Charter of Liberty.

It has been devoutly written, "One Infinite God, good, unifies men and nations," and here in the United States we have concrete evidence of that unifying power of God in our two great Charters of freedom, the Declaration and the Constitution.

But "while men slept" an enemy has sowed tares in this field of liberty, and there has sprung up a godless structure called the United Nations, claiming jurisdiction over the lives of free men.

But surely, among our 48 still sovereign States there must be one governor who believes in the authority of the Tenth Amendment, and who loves America enough to file suit in the Supreme Court to try the issue of destruction of Constitutional government by treaty law.

AMERICAN EDUCATION AT CROSSROADS

(Continued from Page 6)

In this regard there are also some shortcomings in high school education, where students generally get very little—if anything at all—about the vital facts of this free American economy. One of the reasons for this might very well be that the teachers themselves do not get

adequate education in this important field, as the basic principles of American economy are not among the required courses in several teachers' colleges.

To know better and appreciate more their blessings is a "must" for Americans today, because whether they like it or not, they have to learn the bitter truth that whenever Malenkov sneezes in the Kremlin, this bad sneeze will affect the lives of 160 million Americans—it will affect the American taxpayer in the form of taxes, the farmer in the form of farm prices, and every young man in the country in the form of the draft.

American education stands today at the crossroads of history and the future of mankind will depend largely upon how it will be able to fulfill its tremendous task. The present goal of "education for freedom" should not replace but complement the great traditions of "freedom of education." After all, we should not forget that to combat Communist aggression, we have to have tanks and atomic weapons and airplanes and also factories to produce these modern miracles of contemporary warfare, but we cannot deter Communist aggression with weapons and industrial capacity alone. We have to keep constantly in mind the importance of the basic fact that the moral and spiritual armor of American hearts and souls must be forged in American schools.

JOHN WITHERSPOON

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not until October 19, 1947, that the General Assembly, with the President of the United States participating, formally proclaimed The National Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterianism began in the District of Columbia in 1780 when the old Georgetown Presbyterian Church was established. Presbyterians in Washington have always been closely related to the national government. The Rev. John Breckenridge served several terms as Chaplain of the Senate and also of the House, as did the Rev. Byron Sunderland. It is interesting to note that at the laying of the corner-stone of the White House in 1792, and again in 1793 when President George Washington laid the corner-stone of the Capitol, Presbyterian ministers offered the prayers of dedication.

On May 3, 1953, an interesting ceremony took place at the Witherspoon monument in Washington, under the auspices of the St. Andrews Society, when President Eisenhower placed a wreath in the presence of a great assemblage of people. Following this ceremony the procession entered the church to the music of the bagpipes and there took part in the impressive ceremonies of the Kirkin' o' the Tartans. Thus another chapter was added to the record of one who served his country well.

If the accomplishments of John Witherspoon in his native land and the hand of Providence in his life work were felt early

in his career, we find far greater achievements and a profound example of Divine guidance in the part he chose to assume as an American. In this one example the Christian and the patriot are perfect in their coordinating principles. Piety and patriotism are bound in a close and natural relationship. When service of country is guided by Christian principles, to that extent does it become a worthy and useful influence. In no other way can political power exalt itself.

Upon such basic virtues America became great, and only upon such a foundation for service will America endure as a nation. Let America ever champion the cause of Christianity, as exemplified in the career of this great Christian patriot. Only in the light of such examples of Christian service can Communism, Fascism, Socialism and other subversive movements be overcome. The Christian church is the only real weapon against all un-Americanism and all forms of totalitarianism.

POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

This is the "Big Guy" in American politics—the man who is respected by the voter and the party alike.

In my Michigan campaigns, I received a majority of votes only by reason of countless hours of work by one of the outstanding organizations of precincts and precinct workers in the United States. I cannot begin to describe the important contributions these tireless people have made through the years to the party, to the State, and to the Nation.

Speeches, newspaper and magazine articles, radio and television, the noise and tumult of a political campaign greatly influence the voter and arouse his interest, but there is no assurance he will go to the polls on election day. That is where the precinct worker enters the picture most prominently. He makes sure that those who will be out of town on election day vote an absentee ballot beforehand. He checks with the hospitals and gets those who will be confined on election day to cast absentee ballots. He arranges transportation for those who live distant from the polls and has a "block system" car pool available for others. It is the precinct worker and the precinct worker alone who gets the absentee to vote, and it is the precinct worker who, in the final analysis, is most responsible for "getting out the vote."

While the precinct worker is the unsung hero in American politics, he is truly its greatest and most vital force. He performs a unique and necessary public service which in turn constitutes the spark and dynamism of American government. To the precinct committeeman should go the appreciation of every American, for it is he who makes the political clock tick.

My hat is off to the "Big Guy" in American politics!

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

The Communists and their puppets, the frontiers, in and out of the professional and union labor leadership, chiefly CIO, have gone so far overboard in their vicious attacks upon "McCarthyism," that public reaction has piled up in favor of the Senator and the work he has been doing.

Literally millions of pamphlets and hundreds of pages of abuse have appeared through Communist auspices, in the effort to undermine and destroy the Senator, which is the Red way of attempting to destroy investigations of the Red traitorism which had reached into the very top echelons of our government, union labor, colleges and schools, the United Nations, and other fields. It would matter little if McCarthy happened to be Jones insofar as he attempted to expose the Red Menace. The people of the Nation will recall how similar campaigns of vilification were launched against Cong. Hamilton Fish, and each of the members of the committee he headed. They will recall how an even wider and more vicious campaign was registered against Martin Dies, Joseph Starnes, Fred Busbey, Parnell Thomas, John Wood and others of similar Congressional committees. They recall what efforts have been made to undermine and to destroy Senator Pat McCarran, who preceded Senator Jenner as chairman of the present Senate Internal Security Committee, how they have centered their ire on Cong. Harold H. Velde, and others of the present House Committee. So it matters not what the name of the member of a Congressional committee is; all that matters to the Reds is whether or not he is too successful in exposing the traitorism of the Reds and their brethren. If so, they are the targets of the Reds' vicious smear campaigns.

Recently the Communists have opened fire on some of Senator McCarthy's so-called "friends." This smear campaign was launched recently in Texas, the backers of the Facts Forum, originating out of Dallas, becoming the chief target. Into the picture with Facts Forum was brought a myriad of others throughout the Nation including the writer of this column, Walter S. Steele.

According to Art Shields, Communist writer, whose veracity has been open to question on all occasions, and who in this instance pretty well shows himself as a professional liar, Steele was a member of some sort of an international Hitler movement some years ago. This is an old lie trotted out first and repeated so often by the Reds that it's hardly worthy of attention. The FBI happens to know the facts concerning the untruth of these charges.

But the smear-bunder for the Communists, in this instance, is no other than Art Shields, writing in the official organ of the Communist Party, heaping all the lies he can, directly or by inference, upon Sen. McCarthy, trotting in odorous lies, in an effort to prove his attacks on the Senator as factual. It is an open book that the NATIONAL REPUBLIC approves of Senator McCarthy's attacks on the Reds. This does not mean that it approves of all of the Senator's pronouncements or that it accepts all of his "friends." This is not meant to be critical of any of his friends, for ones we know of seem to be respectable, but we are not in a position to know who all of his friends may be or of their backgrounds.

However, we do know a little about Art Shields. He has been active in the Red ranks since 1926, according to our own records, when he was a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League. He graduated into the adult field of the Reds ten years later. If he has had time between his propaganda efforts in behalf of the Communist movement and its fatherland, the Soviet Union, to be of any service to our country or to humanity, he must be a man of steel, for he has devoted

28 years to the Red cause, having served them on the staffs of the Young Worker, Peoples World, Daily Worker, Sunday Worker, Political Affairs, Labor News, Solidarity, Party Organizer and Federated Press, and has been an instructor at the Communist School in NYC. His real name is Thomas Arthur Shields, born in the British West Indies, Oct. 31, 1888. His father was a clergyman, and the young sprout is a product of Moravian College, took to school teaching originally and finally to waging propaganda for the Communists. There's one thing significant in studying the Red organs: one finds this pattern over a period of many years, always critical of the U.S.A. and favorable toward the Soviet Union; apologists for the Soviet and its satellites and always anti-American. Always a kind word for Soviet officials, always unkind words for officials of the U. S. Government. Features on anniversaries of the Soviet and its leaders, never on truly American historical events and on its leaders.

If the proposed Eisenhower law is ever enacted, severing citizenship from Communists, we nominate for consideration Art Shields as case number one. No doubt he could readily find propaganda assignments available to him in Moscow or Peking.

Speaking of taking citizenship away from Reds, the proposal has brought the denunciation of a recently formed soldiers' committee, 18 Communist veterans, who have been exploited for propaganda purposes by the same Daily Worker for which Art Shields writes.

Some Americans go even stronger than Mr. Eisenhower; two bills have been introduced in Congress to outlaw the Communist movement. Two others would amend the Internal Security Act, to deal more directly against Communists in Labor Unions; these are by Senators Goldwater and Butler, of Arizona and Maryland, respectively. A bill has also been introduced in the State Legislature of New York to memorialize Congress to outlaw the Communist Party. This has been introduced by State Assemblyman Wilson Van Duzer, of Middletown.

The Labor Youth League, listed by the Department of Justice as a subversive movement, and first exposed by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC as the number two change in name of the Young Communist League, is holding its annual national convention in New York City February 19-22. The League plans to turn loose a barrage of propaganda against the D.J., Internal Security Act, McCarran and McCarthy.

Aaron Weissman is the chief of propaganda for the movement and editor of its organ, the "New Challenge."

The Commies have now issued their third smear pamphlet against Sen. McCarthy, this one by Milton Howard, another Communist Party leader, and published by the New Century Publishers, NYC, registered as a foreign agent. The title is "McCarthyism and the Big Lie." Another issued by them and circulated by Pacific Publishing Foundation, San Francisco, is "McCarthy, the Man and the Ism." Basic Pamphlets is another propaganda bureau recently created, this one in NYC. Its initial pamphlets are "The Myth of Soviet Aggression," and others, "Civil Liberties Crisis," "Bill of Rights," etc.

"Political Affairs," Communist, current issues feature articles by Wm. Z. Foster, Robert Thompson, Chas. T. Murray, Catherine Wellman, Harry A. Levine, Geo. Blake Charney, and Herbert Aptheker, all pro-Communist features, all strongly anti-American.

"New World Review," current issue, carries pro-Communist features by Lem Harris, Elizabeth Moos, Ralph Parker, Joe Clark, Susan Warren, Grace Liu, and Jessica Smith. Moos is mother-in-law of Wm. Remington, and Smith wife of John Abt (Both new Dealers).

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